### Assessment Test

- 1. Which of the following are valid declarations? Assume java.util.\* is imported.
  - A. Vector<Map> v;
  - B. Set<String> s;
  - **c.** Map<String> m;
  - **D.** Map<String, String> m;
- 2. You can determine all the keys in a Map in which of the following ways?
  - A. By getting a Set object from the Map and iterating through it.
  - **B.** By iterating through the Iterator of the Map.
  - **c.** By enumerating through the Enumeration of the Map.
  - **D.** By getting a List from the Map and enumerating through the List.
  - E. You cannot determine the keys in a Map.
- 3. What keyword is used to prevent an object from being serialized?
  - A. private
  - B. volatile
  - c. protected
  - D. transient
  - **E.** None of the above
- 4. An abstract class can contain methods with declared bodies.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 5. Select the order of access modifiers from least restrictive to most restrictive.
  - A. public, private, protected, default
  - B. default, protected, private, public
  - c. public, default, protected, private
  - D. default, public, protected, private
  - E. public, protected, default, private
- **6.** Which access modifier allows you to access method calls in libraries not created in Java?
  - A. public
  - B. static
  - c. native
  - D. transient
  - E. volatile

- **7.** Which of the following statements are true? (Select all that apply.)
  - A. A final object's data cannot be changed.
  - B. A final class can be subclassed.
  - c. A final method cannot be overloaded.
  - **D.** A final object cannot be reassigned a new address in memory.
  - **E.** None of the above.
- 8. The keyword extends refers to what type of relationship?
  - A. "is a"
  - **B.** "has a"
  - **c.** "was a"
  - D. "will be a"
  - E. None of the above
- 9. Which of the following keywords is used to invoke a method in the parent class?
  - A. this
  - B. super
  - c. final
  - D. static
- 10. Given the following code, what will be the outcome?

```
public class Funcs extends java.lang.Math {
  public int add(int x, int y) {
    return x + y;
  }
  public int sub(int x, int y) {
    return x - y;
  }
  public static void main(String[] a) {
    Funcs f = new Funcs();
    System.out.println("" + f.add(1, 2));
  }
}
```

- A. The code compiles but does not output anything.
- **B.** "3" is printed out to the console.
- **c.** The code does not compile.
- **D.** None of the above.

11. Given the following code, what is the expected outcome?

```
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] a)
      { int [] b = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0];
       System.out.println("a[2]=" + a[2]);
   }
}
```

- A. The code compiles but does not output anything.
- **B.** "a[2]=3" is printed out to the console.
- c. "a[2]=2" is printed out to the console.
- **D.** The code does not compile.
- **E.** None of the above.
- 12. What is the value of x after the following operation is performed?

```
x = 23 \% 4;
```

- **A.** 23
- **B.** 4
- C 5
- **D**. 3
- **E.** 5
- 13. Given the following code, what keyword must be used at line 4 in order to stop execution of the

```
for loop?
```

- 1. boolean b = true;
- 2. for (;;) {
- 3. **if** (b) {
- 4. <insert code>
- 5.
- 6. // do something
- 7. }
- A. stop
- B. continue
- c. break
- **D.** None of the above

**E.** All of the above

14.	What method call is used to tell a thread that it has the opportunity to run?
	A. wait()
	B. notify()
	c. start()
	D. run()
45	Civer the following and which of the Walte that follow well you aways
	Given the following code, which of the results that follow would you expect?
	<ol> <li>package mail; 2.</li> <li>interface Box {</li> </ol>
	4. protected void open();
	5. void close();
6	5. public void empty();
7	7. }
	A. The ends will set someth because of light
	A. The code will not compile because of line 4.
	B. The code will not compile because of line 5.
	c. The code will not compile because of line 6.
	D. The code will compile.
16.	Assertions are used to enforce all but which of the following?
1	A. Preconditions
	B. Postconditions
	c. Exceptions
7	D. Class invariants
17	The developer can force garbage collection by calling System.gc().
	A. True
	B. False
18.	Select the valid primitive data types. (Select all that apply.)
	A. boolean
	B. bit
	c. char
	D. float

19. How many bits does a float contain?

- **A.** 1
- **B.** 8
- **C.** 1
- D. 3
- **E.** 6

**20.** What is the value of x after the following line is executed?

$$x = 32 * (31 - 10 * 3);$$

- **A.** 32
- **B.** 31
- **C.** 3
- **D.** 704
- **E.** None of the

21. A StringBuffer is slower than a StringBuilder, but a StringBuffer is threadsafe.

- A. True
- B. False

22. Select the list of primitives ordered in smallest to largest bit size representation.

- A. boolean, char, byte, double
- B. byte, int, float, char
- c. char, short, long, float
  - D. char, int, float, long
  - E. None of the above

23. Which class provides locale-sensitive text formatting for date and time information?

- A. java.util.TimeFormat
- B. java.util.DateFormat
- c. java.text.TimeFormat
- D. java.text.DateFormat

24. The following line of code is valid.

int 
$$x = 9$$
; byte  $b = x$ ;

- A. True
- B. False

25. Which of the following code snippets compile?

```
A. Integer i = 7;
B. Integer i = new Integer(5); int j = i;
C. byte b = 7;
D. int i = 7; byte b = i;
E. None of the above

26. What will be the output of the following code?
public class StringTest {
   public static void main(String[] a) {
        String s1 = "test string";
        String s2 = "test string";
        String s2 = "test string";
        System.out.println("same");
        } else {
            System.out.println("different");
        }
}
```

- A. The code will compile but not run.
- **B.** The code will not compile.
- **c.** "different" will be printed out to the console.
- D. "same" will be printed out to the console.
- E. None of the above.
- 27. Java arrays always start at index 1.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- **28.** Which of the following statements accurately describes how variables are passed to methods?
  - **A.** Arguments are always passed by value.
  - **B.** Arguments are always passed by reference.
  - **c.** Arguments that are primitive type are passed by value.
  - **D.** Arguments that are passed with the & operator are passed by reference.

- 29. How do you change the value that is encapsulated by a wrapper class after you have instan-tiated it?
  - A. Use the setXXX() method defined for the wrapper class.
  - **B.** Use the parseXXX() method defined for the wrapper class.
  - **c.** Use the equals() method defined for the wrapper class.
  - **D.** None of the above.
- 30. Suppose you are writing a class that provides custom deserialization. The class implements java.io. Serializable (and not java.io. Externalizable). What method should imple- ment the custom deserialization, and what is its access mode?
  - A. private readObject
  - B. public readObject()
- crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal()

  Crnal() c. private readExternal()

#### Review Questions

- 1. A signed data type has an equal number of non-zero positive and negative values available.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 2. Choose the valid identifiers from those listed here. (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. BigOlLongStringWithMeaninglessName
  - B. \$int
  - c. bytes
  - D. \$1
  - E. finalist
- 3. Which of the following signatures are valid for the main() method entry point of an application?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. public static void main()
- B. public static void main(String arg[])
- c. public void main(String [] arg)
- D. public static void main(String[] args)
- E. public static int main(String [] arg)
- 4. If all three top-level elements occur in a source file, they must appear in which order?
  - A. Imports, package declarations, classes/interfaces/enums
  - B. Classes/interfaces/enums, imports, package declarations
  - **c.** Package declaration must come first; order for imports and class/interfaces/enum definitions is not significant
  - **D.** Package declaration, imports, class/interface/enum definitions.
  - **E.** Imports must come first; order for package declarations and class/interface/enum definitions is not significant
- **5.** Consider the following line of code:

```
int[] x = new int[25];
```

After execution, which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. x[24] is 0
- **B.** x[24] is undefined
- **c.** x[25] is 0
- D. x[0] is null
- E. x.length is 25

```
6. Consider the following application:
   1. class Q6 {
       public static void main(String args[])
         Holder h = new Holder();
   3.
         h.held = 100;
   4.
        h.bump(h);
   5.
         System.out.println(h.held)
   7.
       }
  8. } 9.
  10. class Holder {
       public int held;
  11.
       public void bump(Holder the Holder)
  12.
         theHolder.held++;
  13.
  14.
  15. }
   What value is printed out at line 6?
   C. 10
   D. 10
7. Consider the following application:
   1. class Q7 {
       public static void main(String args[]) {
   2.
         double d = 12.3;
   3.
         Decrementer dec = new Decrementer();
   4.
        dec.decrement(d);
   5.
         System.out.println(d);
   6.
   7.
   8. } 9.
  10. class Decrementer {
       public void decrement(double decMe) {
         decMe = decMe - 1.0;
  12.
  13.
  14. }
```

What value is printed out at line 6?

- **A.** 0.0
- **B.** 1.0
- C. 12.
- **D.** 11.
- 8 How can you force garbage collection of an object?
  - A. Garbage collection cannot be forced.
  - **B.** Call System.gc().
  - c. Call System.gc(), passing in a reference to the object to be garbage-collected.
  - D. Call Runtime.gc().
  - **E.** Set all references to the object to new values (null, for example).
- **9.** What is the range of values that can be assigned to a variable of type short?
  - A. Depends on the underlying hardware
  - B. 0 through 216 -1
  - **c.** 0 through  $2^{32} 1$
  - D. -215 through 215 1
  - **E.** -231 through 231 1
- 10. What is the range of values that can be assigned to a variable of type byte?
  - A. Depends on the underlying hardware
  - **B.** 0 through 28 1
  - **c.** 0 through 216 1
  - **D.** -27 through 27 1
  - E. -215 through 215 1
- 11. Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements. How do the imports affect the time required to compile the source file?
  - A. Compilation takes no additional time.
  - **B.** Compilation takes slightly more time.
  - **c.** Compilation takes significantly more time.
- 12 Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements and one class definition.

How do the imports affect the time required to load the class?

- A. Class loading takes no additional time.
- **B.** Class loading takes slightly more time.

**c.** Class loading takes significantly more time.



```
13. Which of the following are legal import statements?
   A. import java.util.Vector;
   B. static import java.util.Vector.*;
   c. import static java.util.Vector.*;
   D. import java.util.Vector static;
14 Which of the following may be statically imported? (Choose all that apply.)
   A. Package names
   B. Static method names
   c. Static field names
   D. Method-local variable names
15. What happens when you try to compile and run the following code?
  public class Q15 {
    static String s;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       System.out.println(">>"
   A. The code does not compile
   B. The code compiles, and prints out >><<
   c. The code compiles, and prints out >>null<<
16 Which of the following are legal? (Choose all that apply.)
   A. int a = abcd;
   B. int b = ABCD;
   c. int c = 0xabcd;
   D. int d = 0XABCD;
   E. int e = 0abcd;
   F. int f = 0ABCD;
17. Which of the following are legal? (Choose all that apply.)
   A. double d = 1.2d;
   B. double d = 1.2D;
   c. double d = 1.2d5;
   D. double d = 1.2D5;
```

- **18.** Which of the following are legal?
  - **A.** char c = 0x1234;
  - **B.** char c = u1234;
  - c. char c = 'u1234';
- 19. Consider the following code:
  - 1. StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer();
  - 2. sbuf = null;
  - 3. System.gc();

Choose all true statements:

- A. After line 2 executes, the StringBuffer object is garbage collected.
- B. After line 3 executes, the StringBuffer object is garbage collected.
- c. After line 2 executes, the StringBuffer object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 3 executes, the StringBuffer object is eligible for garbage collection.
- 20. Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. Primitives are passed by reference.
  - **B.** Primitives are passed by value.
  - c. References are passed by reference.
  - D. References are passed by value.

## **Review Questions**

- 1. After execution of the following code fragment, what are the values of the variables x, a, and b?
  - 1. int x, a = 6, b = 7;
  - 2. x = a++ + b++;
    - **A.** x = 15, a = 7, b = 8
  - **B.** x = 15, a = 6, b = 7

**c.** 
$$x = 13$$
,  $a = 7$ ,  $b = 8$ 

**D.** 
$$x = 13$$
,  $a = 6$ ,  $b = 7$ 

2. Which of the following expressions are legal? (Choose all that apply.)

A. int 
$$x = 6$$
;  $x = !x$ ;

B. int 
$$x = 6$$
; if  $(!(x > 3))$  {}

**c.** int 
$$x = 6$$
;  $x = ~x$ ;

3. Which of the following expressions results in a positive value in x?

A. int 
$$x = -1$$
;  $x = x >>> 5$ ;

B. int 
$$x = -1$$
;  $x = x >>> 32$ ;

**c.** byte 
$$x = -1$$
;  $x = x >>> 5$ ;

D. int 
$$x = -1$$
;  $x = x >> 5$ ;

4. Which of the following expressions are legal? (Choose all that apply.)

A. String 
$$x = "Hello"$$
; int  $y = 9$ ;  $x += y$ ;

B. String 
$$x = "Hello"$$
; int  $y = 9$ ; if  $(x == y)$  {}

c. String 
$$x = "Hello"$$
; int  $y = 9$ ;  $x = x + y$ ;

D. String 
$$x = "Hello"$$
; int  $y = 9$ ;  $y = y + x$ ;

5. What is -8 % 5?

**6.** What is 7 % -4?

- **A.** -3
- B. 3
- **c.** -4
- **D.** 4

```
7. What results from running the following code?
  1. public class Xor {
      public static void main(String args[])
        byte b = 10; // 00001010 binary
  3.
        byte c = 15; // 00001111 binary
  4.
       b = (byte)(b \land c);
  5.
        System.out.println("b contains "
  7.
  8. }
   A. The output: b contains
   B. The output: b contains
   c. The output: b contains 250
   D. The output: b contains 245
8. What results from attempting to compile and run the following code?
  1. public class Conditional {
     public static void main(String args[]) {
        int x = 4;
        System.out.println("value is " +
               4) ? 99.99 : 9));
   A. The output: value is 99.99
   B. The output: value is 9
   c. The output: value is 9.0
   D. A compiler error at line 5
9. What does the following code do?
  Integer i = null;
  if (i != null & i.intValue() == 5)
    System.out.println("Value is 5");
   A. Prints "Value is 5".
   B. Throws an exception.
```

**10.** Is it possible to define a class called Thing so that the following method can return true under certain circumstances?

```
boolean weird(Thing s) {
  Integer x = new Integer(5);
  return s.equals(x);
}

A. Yes
```

B. No

11. Suppose ob1 and ob2 are references to instances of java.lang.Object. If (ob1 == ob2) is

false, can ob1.equals(ob2) ever be true?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- 12. When a byte is added to a char, what is the type of the result?
  - A. byte
  - B. char
  - c. int
  - **D.** short
  - E. You can't add a byte to a char.
- 13. When a short is added to a float, what is the type of the result?
  - A. short
  - B. int
  - c. float
  - D. You can't add a short to a float.
- 14. Which statement is true about the following method?

```
int selfXor(inti) {
  return i ^ i;
}
```

- **A.** It always returns 0.
- **B.** It always returns 1.
- **c.** It always an **int** where every bit is 1.
- **D.** The returned value varies depending on the argument.

- 15. Which of the following operations might throw an ArithmeticException?
  - **A.** >>
  - B. >>>
  - C. <<
  - D. None of these
- 16. Which of the following operations might throw an ArithmeticException?
  - **A.** +
  - B. -
  - C. \*
  - D. /
  - **E.** None of these
- 17. What is the return type of the instance of operator?
  - A. A reference
  - B. A class
  - c. An int
  - D. A boolean
- **18.** Which of the following may appear on the left-hand side of an instance of operator?
  - A. A reference
  - B. A class
  - **c**. An interface
  - **D.** A variable of primitive type
- **19.** Which of the following may appear on the right-hand side of an **instance**of operator? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. A reference
  - B. A class
  - c. An interface
  - **D.** A variable of primitive type
  - **E.** The name of a primitive type
- **20.** What is -50 >> 1?
  - **A.** A negative number with very large magnitude.
  - **B.** A positive number with very large magnitude.
  - **c.** -100
  - D. -25

```
E. 100
```

**F.** 25

#### **Review Questions**

1. Which of the following declarations are illegal? (Choose all that apply.)

```
A. default String s;
B. transient int i = 41;
C. public final static native int w();
D. abstract double d;
```

- 2. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. An abstract class may not have any final methods

E. abstract final double hyperbolicCosine()

- B. A final class may not have any abstract methods.
- 3. What is the minimal modification that will make this code compile correctly?

```
1. final class Aaa
2. {
3.
      void yyy() { xxx
4.
8. class Bbb extends Aa
9. {
      final Aaa finalref = new Aaa();
10.
      final void yyy()
12.
13.
          System.out.println("In method yyy()");
14.
          finalref.xxx = 12345;
15.
16.
17. }
```

- A. On line 1, remove the final modifier.
- B. On line 10, remove the final modifier.
- c. Remove line 15.
- **D.** On lines 1 and 10, remove the final modifier.
- **E.** The code will compile as is. No modification is needed.

- **4.** Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Transient methods may not be overridden.
  - B. Transient methods must be overridden.
  - c. Transient classes may not be serialized.
  - **D.** Transient variables must be static.
  - E. Transient variables are not serialized.
- 5. Which statement is true about this application?

```
1. class StaticStuff
2
   {
3.
      static int x = 10; 4
      static { x += 5; } 6.
5.
      public static void main(String args[]
7.
8.
          System.out.println
9.
10.
      static {x /= 5
12.
13.
```

- A. Lines 5 and 12 will not compile because the method names and return types are missing.
- B. Line 12 will not compile because you can only have one static initializer.
- **c.** The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 10.
- **D.** The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 15.
- **E.** The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 3.
- 6. Which statement is true about this code?

```
    class HasStatic
    f
    private static int x = 100; 4.
    public static void main(String args[])
    f
    HasStatic hs1 = new HasStatic();
    hs1.x++;
    HasStatic hs2 = new HasStatic();
    hs2.x++;
```

```
11. hs1 = new HasStatic();

12. hs1.x++;

13. HasStatic.x++;

14. System.out.println("x = 15. }

16.
```

- A. Line 8 will not compile because it is a static reference to a private variable.
- **B.** Line 13 will not compile because it is a static reference to a private variable.
- **c.** The program compiles and the output is x = 102.
- **D.** The program compiles and the output is x = 103.
- **E.** The program compiles and the output is x = 104.
- 7. Given the following code, and making no other changes, which combination of access modifiers (public, protected, or private) can legally be placed before aMethod() on line 3 and be placed before aMethod() on line 8?

```
    class SuperDuper
    void aMethod() { }
    5.
    class Sub extends SuperDuper
    { superDuper
    total aMethod() { }
    total
```

- **8.** Which modifier or modifiers should be used to denote a variable that should not be written out as part of its class's persistent state? (Choose the shortest possible answer.)
  - A. private
  - B. protected
  - c. private protected
  - D. transient
  - E. volatile

```
9. This question concerns the following class definition:
```

```
1. package abcde; 2.
3. public class Bird {
   protected static int referenceCount = 0
   public Bird() { referenceCount++;
   protected void fly() { /* Flap wings, etc. */
   static int getRefCount() { return referenceCount; }
8. }
Which statement is true about class Bird and the following class Parrot?
1. package abcde; 2.
3. class Parrot extends abcde.Bird
    public void fly() {
5.
      /* Parrot-specific flight code
6.
    public int getRefCount()
7.
     return referenceCount;
```

- A. Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 4 because method fly() is protected in the superclass, and classes Bird and Parrot are in the same package.
- B. Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 4 because method fly() is protected in the superclass and public in the subclass, and methods may not be overridden to be more public.
- **c.** Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 7 because method getRefCount() is static in the superclass, and static methods may not be overridden to be nonstatic.
- D. Compilation of Parrot.java succeeds, but a runtime exception is thrown if method fly()

is ever called on an instance of class Parrot.

E. Compilation of Parrot.java succeeds, but a runtime exception is thrown if method getRefCount() is ever called on an instance of class Parrot.

**10.** This question concerns the following class definition:

```
    package abcde; 2.
    public class Bird {
```

10.

- protected static int referenceCount = 0; 4.
- public Bird() { referenceCount++; } 5.



```
static int getRefCount() { return referenceCount; }
8. }
 Which statement is true about class Bird and the following class Nightingale?
 1. package singers; 2.
3. class Nightingale extends abcde.Bird {
    Nightingale() { referenceCount++;
} 5.
    public static void main(String args[])
      System.out.print("Before: " + referenceCount);
      Nightingale florence = new Nightingale();
8.
      System.out.println("
                              After: " + referenceCount);
9.
      florence.fly();
10.
11.
12. }
```

- A. The program will compile and execute. The output will be Before: 0 After: 2.
- B. The program will compile and execute. The output will be Before: 0 After: 1.
- **c.** Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 4 because static members cannot be overridden.
- **D.** Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 10 because method fly() is protected in the superclass.
- E. Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.
- 11. Suppose class Supe, in package packagea, has a method called doSomething(). Suppose class Subby, in package packageb, overrides doSomething(). What access modes may Subby's version of the method have? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. public
  - B. protected
  - c. Default
  - D. private
- **12.** Which of the following statements are true?
  - A. An abstract class may be instantiated.
  - B. An abstract class must contain at least one abstract method.
  - **c.** An abstract class must contain at least one abstract data field.
  - **D.** An abstract class must be overridden.

- **E.** An abstract class must declare that it implements an interface.
- F. None of the above.



13. Suppose interface Inty defines five methods. Suppose class Classy declares that it implements

Inty but does not provide implementations for any of the five interface methods. Which is/are true?

- A. The class will not compile.
- **B.** The class will compile if it is declared public.
- **c.** The class will compile if it is declared abstract.
- **D.** The class may not be instantiated?
- 14. Which of the following may be declared final? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. Classes
  - B. Data
  - **c.** Methods
- 15. Which of the following may follow the static keyword? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. Class definitions
  - B. Data
  - c. Methods
  - D. Code blocks enclosed in curly brackets
- 16. Suppose class A has a method called doSomething(), with default access. Suppose class B extends A and overrides doSomething(). Which access modes may apply to B's version of doSomething()? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. public
  - B. private
  - c. protected
  - D. Default
- 17. True or false: If class Y extends class X, the two classes are in different packages, and class X has a protected method called abby(), then any instance of Y may call the abby() method of any other instance of Y.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- **18.** Which of the following statements are true?
  - A. A final class must be instantiated.
  - **B.** A final class must contain at least one final method.
  - **c.** A final class must contain at least one final data field.
  - **D.** A final class may not be extended.
  - **E.** None of the above.

- 19. Which of the following statements are true?
  - A. A final class must be instantiated.
  - B. A final class may only contain final methods.
  - c. A final class may not contain non-final data fields.
  - D. A final class may not be extended.
  - **E.** None of the above.

```
20. What does the following code print?
```

```
public class A
{
  static int x;

public static void main(String[] args)
  {
  A that1 = new A();
  A that2 = new A();
  that1.x = 5;
  that2.x = 1000;
  x = -1;
  System.out.println(x);
}

A. 0
B. 5
C. 1000
```

## **Review Questions**

D. -1

- 1. Which of the following statements is correct? (Choose one.)
  - **A.** Only primitives are converted automatically; to change the type of an object reference, you have to do a cast.
  - **B.** Only object references are converted automatically; to change the type of a primitive, you have to do a cast.

- **c**. Arithmetic promotion of object references requires explicit casting.
- **D.** Both primitives and object references can be both converted and cast.
- **E.** Casting of numeric types may require a runtime check.
- 2. Which one line in the following code will not compile?
  - 1. byte b = 5;
  - 2. char c = 5;
  - 3. short s = 55;
  - 4. int i = 555;
  - 5. float f = 555.5f;
  - 6. b = s;
  - 7. i = c;
  - 8. if (f > b)
  - 9. f = i;
  - A. Line 1
  - B. Line 2
  - c. Line 3
  - D. Line 4
  - E. Line 5
  - F. Line 6
  - G. Line 7
  - H. Line 8
  - I. Line 9
- 3. Will the following code compile?
  - 1. byte b = 2;
  - 2. byte b1 = 3;
  - 3. b = b \* b1;
    - A. Yes
    - B. No

4. In the following code, what are the possible types for variable result? (Choose the most complete true answer.)

```
1. byte b = 11;
2. short s = 13;
3. result = b * ++s;

A. byte, short, int, long, float, double
B. boolean, byte, short, char, int, long, float, double
C. byte, short, char, int, long, float, double
D. byte, short, char
E. int, long, float, double
```

5. Consider the following class:

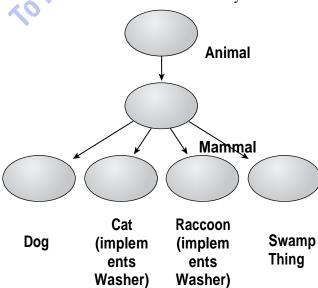
```
class Cruncher {
     void crunch(int i)
2.
       System.out.println("int version");
3.
4.
     void crunch(String s) {
5.
       System.out.println("String version");
     } 8.
     public static void main(String args[]) {
       Cruncher crun = new Cruncher();
10.
       char ch = p';
     /crun.crunch(ch);
12.
     }
13.
14.
```

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)

- A. Line 5 will not compile, because void methods cannot be overridden.
- **B.** Line 12 will not compile, because no version of crunch() takes a char argument.
- **c**. The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 12.
- **D.** The code will compile and produce the following output: int version.
- **E.** The code will compile and produce the following output: String version.

- **6.** Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)
  - A. Object references can be converted in assignments but not in method calls.
  - **B.** Object references can be converted in method calls but not in assignments.
  - **c.** Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, but the rules governing these conversions are very different.
  - **D.** Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, and the rules governing these conversions are identical.
  - **E.** Object references can never be converted.
- 7. Consider the following code. Which line will not compile?
  - 1. Object ob = new Object();
  - 2. String[] stringarr = new String[50];
  - 3. Float floater = new Float(3.14f);
  - 4. ob = stringarr;
  - 5. ob = stringarr[5];
  - 6. floater = ob;
  - 7. ob = floater;
    - A. Line 4
    - B. Line 5
    - c. Line 6
    - D. Line 7

Questions 8–10 refer to the class hierarchy shown in the graphic below.



8. Consider the following code:

- 1. Dog rover, fido;
- 2. Animal anim; 3.



- 4. rover = new Dog();
- 5. anim = rover;
- 6. fido = (Dog)anim;

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)

- A. Line 5 will not compile.
- B. Line 6 will not compile.
- c. The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 6
- **D.** The code will compile and run.
- **E.** The code will compile and run, but the cast in line 6 is not required and can be eliminated.

# 9. Consider the following code:

- 1. Cat sunflower;
- 2. Washer wawa;
- 3. SwampThing pogo; 4.
- 5. sunflower = new Cat();
- 6. wawa = sunflower;
- 7. pogo = (SwampThing)wawa;

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)

- A. Line 6 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Cat to a Washer.
- B. Line 7 will not compile, because you cannot cast an interface to a class.
- **c.** The code will compile and run, but the cast in line 7 is not required and can be eliminated.
- **D.** The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because runtime conversion from an interface to a class is not permitted.
- **E.** The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because the runtime class of

wawa cannot be converted to type SwampThing.

#### 10. Consider the following code:

- 1. Raccoon rocky;
- 2. SwampThing pogo;
- 3. Washer w; 4.
- 5. rocky = new Raccoon();
- 6. W = rocky;
- 7. pogo = w;

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)

- A. Line 6 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Raccoon to a Washer.
- **B.** Line 7 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Washer to a SwampThing.
- **c**. The code will compile and run.
- **D.** The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because runtime conversion from an interface to a class is not permitted.
- **E.** The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because the runtime class of w cannot be converted to type SwampThing.
- 11. Which of the following may legally appear as the new type (between the parentheses) in a cast operation?
  - A. Classes
  - B. Interfaces
  - **c.** Arrays of classes
  - D. Arrays of interfaces
  - E. All of the above
- **12.** Which of the following may legally appear as the new type (between the parentheses) in a cast operation?
  - A. Abstract classes
  - B. Final classes
  - **c.** Primitives
  - **D.** All of the above
- 13. Suppose the declared type of x is a class, and the declared type of y is an interface. When is the assignment x = y; legal?
  - A. When the type of x is Object
  - **B.** When the type of x is an array
  - **c.** Always
  - D. Never
- 14. Suppose the type of xarr is an array of XXX, and the type of yarr is an array of YYY. When is the assignment xarr = yarr; legal?
  - A. Sometimes
  - B. Always
  - c. Never

- **15.** When is x & y an **int**? (Choose one).
  - **A.** Always
  - **B.** Sometimes
  - **c.** When neither x nor y is a float, a long, or a double
- 16. What are the legal types for whatsMyType?

```
short s = 10;
whatsMyType = !s;
```

- A. short
- B. int
- **c.** There are no possible legal types.
- 17. When a negative long is cast to a byte, what are the possible values of the result?
  - A. Positive
  - B. Zero
  - c. Negative
  - D. All of the above
- 18. When a negative byte is cast to a long, what are the possible values of the result?
  - A. Positive
  - B. Zero
  - c. Negative
- **19.** Which of the following operators can perform promotion on their operands? (Choose all that apply.)
  - **A.** +
  - B. -
  - **C.** ++
  - D. --
  - E. ~
  - F. !
- **20.** What is the difference between the rules for method-call conversion and the rules for assignment conversion?
  - A. There is no difference; the rules are the same.
  - **B.** Method-call conversion supports narrowing, assignment conversion does not.
  - **c.** Assignment conversion supports narrowing, method-call conversion does not.
  - **D.** Method-call conversion supports narrowing if the method declares that it throws

# ClassCastException.

# **Review Questions**

1. Consider the following code:

```
1. for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
2.  for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
3.    if (i == j) {
4.      continue;
5.    }
6.    System.out.println("i = " + i + " j = " + j);
7.  }
8. }</pre>
```

Which lines would be part of the output? (Choose all that apply.)

```
A. i = 0 j = 0
```

B. 
$$i = 0$$
  $j = 1$ 

c. 
$$i = 0 j = 2$$

D. 
$$i = 1 j = 0$$

E. 
$$i = 1$$

F. 
$$i = 1 i = 2$$

**2.** Consider the following code:

```
1. outer: for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
2.  for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
3.    if (i == j) {
4.      continue outer;
5.    }
6.      System.out.println("i = " + i + " j = " + j);
7.   }
8. }</pre>
```

Which lines would be part of the output? (Choose all that apply.)

**A.** 
$$i = 0$$
  $j = 0$ 

**B.** 
$$i = 0$$
  $j = 1$ 

**c.** 
$$i = 0$$
  $j = 2$ 

**D.** 
$$i = 1 j = 0$$

**E.** 
$$i = 1 j = 1$$

F. 
$$i = 1 j = 2$$

3. Which of the following are legal loop constructions? (Choose all that apply.) A. while (int i < 7) { i++; System.out.println("i is **B.** int i = 3; while (i) { System.out.println("i is c. int j = 0; for (int k=0, j+k != 10; System.out.println( k); D. int j=0; do System.out.println( if (j=-3)continue loop; } while (j<10); 4. What would be the output from this code fragment? 1. int x = 0, y = 4, z =2. if (x > 2) { 3. if (y < 5) { System.out.println("message one"); 5. } else { System.out.println("message two"); 8. 9. } 10. else if (z > 5) { 11. System.out.println("message three"); 12. } 13. else { 14. System.out.println("message four"); 15. } A. message one B. message two

c. message threed. message four

**5.** Which statement is true about the following code fragment?

```
1. int j = 2;
2. switch (j) {
    case 2:
3.
      System.out.println("value is two
4.
    case 2 + 1:
5.
      System.out.println("value is three"
6.
      break;
7.
    default:
8.
      System.out.println(
9.
10.
      break;
11. }
```

- A. The code is illegal because of the expression at line 5.
- B. The acceptable types for the variable j, as the argument to the switch() construct, could be any of byte, short, int, or long.
- **c.** The output would be the text value is two.
- **D.** The output would be the text value is two followed by the text value is three.
- E. The output would be the text value is two, followed by the text value is three, followed by the text value is 2.
- **6.** Consider the following class hierarchy and code fragment:

```
java.lang.Exception
                      java.io.IOException
                                   java.net.MalformedURLException
      java.io.StreamCorruptedException
1. try {
    // assume s is previously defined
    URL u = new URL(s);
3.
    // in is an ObjectInputStream
4.
    Object o = in.readObject();
5.
     System.out.println("Success");
6.
7. }
8. catch (MalformedURLException e) {
     System.out.println("Bad URL");
10. }
11. catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
```

- System.out.println("Bad file contents"); 13. }
- This document was every product at the product at t

```
16.
  17. finally {
  18. System.out.println("Doing finally part"
  19. }
  20. System.out.println("Carrying on");
   What lines are output if the constructor at line 3 throws a
   MalformedURLException? (Choose all that apply.)
   A. Success
   B. Bad URL
   c. Bad file contents
   D. General exception
   E. Doing finally part
   F. Carrying on
7. Consider the following class hierarchy and code
                   java.lang.Exception
   fragment:
                       java.io.IOException
        .io.StreamCorruptedException
                                java.net.MalformedURLException
       // assume s is previously defined
       URL u = new URL(s);
      // in is an ObjectInputStream
  4.
       Object o = in.readObject();
       System.out.println("Success");
   6.
  8. catch (MalformedURLException e) {
       System.out.println("Bad URL");
  10. }
  11. catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
       System.out.println("Bad file contents");
  13. }
  14. catch (Exception e) {
      System.out.println("General exception");
  16. }
  17. finally {
  18. System.out.println("Doing finally part");
```

19. }

20. System.out.println("Carrying on");



What lines are output if the methods at lines 3 and 5 complete successfully without throwing any exceptions? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Success
- B. Bad URL
- c. Bad file contents
- D. General exception
- E. Doing finally part
- F. Carrying on
- 8. Consider the following class hierarchy and code fragment: java.lang.Throwable

```
java.lang.Error java.lang.Exception

java.lang.OutOfMemoryError java.io.IOException

java.io.StreamCorruptedException java.net.MalformedURLException
```

```
// assume s is previously defined
    URL u = new URL(s);
     // in is an ObjectInputStream
    Object o = in.readObject();
    System.out.println("Success");
7. }
8. catch (MalformedURLException e) {
    System.out.println("Bad URL");
10. }
11. catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
    System.out.println("Bad file contents");
13. }
14. catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("General exception");
15.
16. }
17. finally {
18. System.out.println("Doing finally part");
19. }
```

20. System.out.println("Carrying on");

What lines are output if the method at line 5 throws an OutOfMemoryError? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Success
- B. Bad URL
- c. Bad file contents
- D. General exception
- E. Doing finally part
- F. Carrying on
- 9. Which of the following are appropriate situations for assertions?
  - A. Preconditions of a public method
  - **B.** Postconditions of a public method
  - c. Preconditions of a private method
  - D. Postconditions of a private method
- 10. Consider the following code:
  - 1. public class Assertification {
  - 2. public static void main(String[] args) {
  - 3. assert args.length = 0;
  - 4
  - 5. }

Which of the following conditions must be true in order for the code to throw an AssertionError?

Assume you are using release 5.0. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The source code must be compiled with the -source 1.5 flag.
- **B.** The application must be run with the -enableassertions flag or another assertion- enabling flag.
- **c.** The args array must have exactly zero elements.
- **D.** The args array must have one or more elements.
- 11. Which of the following is the most appropriate way to handle invalid arguments in a public method?
  - A. Throw java.lang.InvalidArgumentException.
  - B. Throw java.lang.IllegalArgumentException.
  - **c.** Check for argument validity in an assert statement, which throws AssertionError when the arguments are invalid.
  - **D.** Use non-assert code to check for argument validity. If invalid arguments are detected, explicitly throw AssertionError.

- 12. Suppose salaries is an array containing floats. Which of the following are valid loop control statements for processing each element of salaries?
  - A. for (float f:salaries)
  - B. for (int i:salaries)
  - c. for (float f::salaries)
  - D. for (int i::salaries)
- 13. Which of the following are legal? (Choose all that apply.)

```
A. for (int i=0, j=1; i<10; i++, j++)
```

- B. for (int i=0, j=1;; i++, j++)
- c. for (int i=0, float j=1;; i++, j++)
- D. for (String s = ""; s.length() < 10; s += "!")
- 14. Suppose a method called finallyTest() consists of a try block, followed by a catch block, followed by a finally block. Assuming the JVM doesn't crash and the code does not execute a System.exit() call, under what circumstances will the finally block *not* begin to execute?
  - A. The try block throws an exception, and the catch block also throws an exception.
  - **B.** The try block throws an exception that is not handled by the catch block.
  - **c.** The try block throws an exception, and the catch block calls finallyTest() in a way that causes another exception to be thrown.
  - D. If the JVM doesn't crash and the code does not execute a System.exit() call, the finally

block will always execute.

- **15.** Which of the following are legal loop definitions? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. while (int a = 0) { /\* whatever \*/ }
  - **B.** while (int a == 0) { /\* whatever \*/ }
  - c. do { /\* whatever \*/ } while (int a = 0)
  - D. do { /\* whatever \*/ } while (int a == 0)
  - **E.** for (int a==0; a<100; a++) { /\* whatever \*/ }
  - **F.** None of them are legal.
- **16.** Which of the following are legal argument types for a switch statement?
  - A. byte
  - B. int
  - c. long
  - D. float
  - E. char

### F. String



- 17. When is it appropriate to pass a cause to an exception's constructor?
  - **A.** Always
  - **B.** When the exception is being thrown in response to catching of a different exception type
  - **c.** When the exception is being thrown from a public method
  - **D.** When the exception is being thrown from a private method
- 18. Which of the following should always be caught?
  - A. Runtime exceptions
  - **B.** Checked exceptions
  - **c.** Assertion errors
  - **D.** Errors other than assertion errors
- 19. When does an exception's stack trace get recorded in the exception object?
  - A. When the exception is constructed
  - **B.** When the exception is thrown
  - c. When the exception is caught
  - D. When the exception's printStackTrace() method is called
- 20. When is it appropriate to write code that constructs and throws an error?
  - A. When a public method's preconditions are violated
  - B. When a public method's postconditions are violated
  - **c.** When a nonpublic method's preconditions are violated
  - **D.** When a nonpublic method's postconditions are violated
  - E. Never

### Review Questions

```
1. Consider this class:
  1. public class Test1
      public float aMethod(float a, float
  3.
  4.
  5. }
   Which of the following methods would be legal if added (individually) at line 4?
   (Choose all that apply.)
   A. public int aMethod(int a, int b) { }
   B. public float aMethod(float a, float b) { }
   c. public float aMethod(float a, float b, int c) throws Exception {
   D. public float aMethod(float c, float d) { }
   E. private float aMethod(int a, int b, int c) { }
2. Consider these classes, defined in separate source
    files:
  1. public class Test1 {
     public float aMethod(float a, float b)
                 throws IOException { ...
  3.
  4.
      }
  5. }
  1. public class Test2 extends Test1
  { 2.
  3. }
```

Which of the following methods would be legal (individually) at line 2 in class

Test2? (Choose all that apply.)

A. float aMethod(float a, float b) {...}

- **B.** public int aMethod(int a, int b) throws Exception {...} c. public float aMethod(float a, float b) throws Exception {...}

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3. You have been given a design document for a veterinary registration system for implementation in Java. It states:

"A pet has an owner, a registration date, and a vaccination-due date. A cat is a pet that has a flag indicating whether it has been neutered, and a textual description of its markings."

Given that the Pet class has already been defined, which of the following fields would be appropriate for inclusion in the Cat class as members? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Pet thePet;
- B. Date registered;
- c. Date vaccinationDue:
- D. Cat theCat;
- E. boolean neutered;
- F. String markings;
- 4. You have been given a design document for a veterinary registration system for implementation in Java. It states:

"A pet has an owner, a registration date, and a vaccination-due date. A cat is a pet that has a flag indicating if it has been neutered, and a textual description of its markings."

Given that the Pet class has already been defined and you expect the Cat class to be used freely throughout the application, how would you make the opening declaration of the Cat class, up to but not including the first opening brace? Use only these words and spaces: boolean, Cat, class, Date, extends, Object, Owner, Pet, private, protected, public, String.

- A. protected class Cat extends Owner
- B. public class Cat extends Object
- c. public class Cat extends Pet
- D. private class Cat extends Pet
- **5.** Consider the following classes, declared in separate source files:

```
    public class Base {
    public void method(int i) {
    System.out.print("Value is " + i);
    }
    public class Sub extends Base {
    public void method(int j) {
```

System.out.print("This value is " + j); 3.

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```
4.
       }
       public void method(String s) {
         System.out.print("I was passed "
   6.
   7.
       public static void main(String args[])
   8.
         Base b1 = new Base();
  9.
         Base b2 = new Sub();
  10.
         b1.method(5);
  11.
         b2.method(6);
  12.
  13.
      }
  14. }
   What output results when the main method of the class Sub is run?
   A. Value is 5Value is 6
   B. This value is 5This value is
   c. Value is 5This value is 6
   D. This value is 5 Value is 6
   E. I was passed 5I was passed 6
6. Consider the following class definition:
  1. public class Test extends Base {
      public Test(int j) {
      public Test(int j, int k) {
        super(j, k);
  5.
  6.
      }
  7. }
   Which of the following are legitimate calls to construct instances of the Test
   class? (Choose all that apply.)
   A. Test t = new Test();
   B. Test \mathbf{t} = \text{new Test}(1);
   c. Test t = new Test(1, 2);
   D. Test t = \text{new Test}(1, 2, 3);
   E. Test \mathbf{t} = (\text{new Base}()).\text{new Test}(1);
```

**7.** Consider the following class definition:

```
    public class Test extends Base {
    public Test(int j) {
    public Test(int j, int k) {
    super(j, k);
    }
```

Which of the following forms of constructor must exist explicitly in the definition of the Base

class? Assume Test and Base are in the same package. (Choose all that apply.)

```
A. Base() { }B. Base(int j) {
```

- c. Base(int j, int k) { }
- D. Base(int j, int k, int l) { }
- 8. Consider the following definition:

```
1. public class Outer {
```

- 2. public int a = 1;
- 3. private int b = 2;
- public void method(final int c) {
- 5. int d = 3;
- 6. class Inner {
- 7. private void iMethod(int e) {
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11. }
- 12. }

Which variables can be referenced at line 8? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. a
- B. **b**
- C. C
- D. d
- E. e

- 9. Which of the following statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. Given that Inner is a nonstatic class declared inside a public class Outer and that appro- priate constructor forms are defined, an instance of Inner can be constructed like this: new Outer().new Inner()
  - **B.** If an anonymous inner class inside the class Outer is defined to implement the interface
    - ActionListener, it can be constructed like this: new Outer().new ActionListener()
  - **c.** Given that Inner is a nonstatic class declared inside a public class Outer and that appro- priate constructor forms are defined, an instance of Inner can be constructed in a static method like this: new Inner()
  - **D.** An anonymous class instance that implements the interface MyInterface can be constructed and returned from a method like this:

```
1. return new MyInterface(int x) {
         int x;
         public MyInterface(int x)
          this.x = x;5.
                            }6.};
     4.
10. Which of the following are legal enums?
  A. enum Animals { LION, TIGER, BEAR }
  B. enum Animals { int
      age;
        LION, TIGER, BEAR;
  c. enum Animals {
      LION, TIGER, BEAR; int
      weight;
  D. enum Animals {
      LION(450), TIGER(450), BEAR;
      int weight;
      Animals(int w) {
        weight = w;
  E. enum Animals {
      LION(450), TIGER(450), BEAR;
      int weight;
      Animals() { }
      Animals(int w) {
        weight = w;
```

- 11. Which of the following may override a method whose signature is void xyz(float f)?
  - A. void xyz(float f)
  - B. public void xyz(float f)
  - c. private void xyz(float f)
  - D. public int xyz(float f)
  - E. private int xyz(float f)
- 12. Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. An enum definition should declare that it extends java.lang.Enum.
  - B. An enum may be subclassed.
  - c. An enum may contain public method definitions.
  - D. An enum may contain private data.
- 13. Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. An enum definition may contain the main() method of an application.
  - B. You can call an enum's toString() method.
  - c. You can call an enum's wait() method.
  - D. You can call an enum's notify() method.
- 14. Suppose x and y are of type TrafficLightState, which is an enum. What is the best way to test whether x and y refer to the same constant?
  - A. if (x == y)
  - B. if (x.equals(y))
  - c. if (x.toString().equals(y.toString()))
  - D. if (x.hashCode() = y.hashCode())
- 15. Which of the following restrictions apply to anonymous inner classes?
  - A. They must be defined inside a code block.
  - **B.** They may only read and write final variables of the enclosing class.
  - **c.** They may only call final methods of the enclosing class.
  - **D.** They may not call the enclosing class' synchronized methods.
- 16. Given the following code, which of the following will compile?

```
enum Spice { NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CORIANDER, ROSEMARY; }
```

- A. Spice sp = Spice.NUTMEG; Object ob = sp;
- **B.** Spice sp = Spice.NUTMEG; Object ob = (Object)sp;
- **c.** Object ob = new Object(); Spice sp = object;

D. Object ob = new Object(); Spice sp = (Spice)object;

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- 17. Which of the following are true?
  - A. An anonymous inner class may implement at most one interface.
  - **B.** An anonymous inner class may implement arbitrarily many interfaces.
  - **c.** An anonymous inner class may extend a parent class other than Object.
  - **D.** An anonymous inner class that implements one interface may extend a parent class other than Object.
  - **E.** An anonymous inner class that implements several interfaces may extend a parent class other than Object.
- 18. Which methods return an enum constant's name?
  - A. getName()
  - B. name()
  - c. toString()
  - D. nameString()
  - E. getNameString()
- 19. Suppose class X contains the following method:

```
void doSomething(int a, float b) { ... }
```

Which of the following methods may appear in class Y, which extends X?

- A. public void doSomething(int a, float b) { ... }
- B. private void doSomething(int a, float b) { ... }
- c. public void doSomething(int a, float
  - b) throws java.io.IOException { ... }
- D. private void doSomething(int a, float
  - b) throws java.io.IOException { ... }
- 20. This question involves IOException, AWTException, and EOFException. They are all checked exception types. IOException and AWTException extend Exception, and EOFException extends IOException. Suppose class X contains the following method:

```
void doSomething() throws IOException{ ... }
```

Which of the following methods may appear in class Y, which extends X?

- A. void doSomething() { ... }
- **B.** void doSomething() throws AWTException { ... }
- **c.** void doSomething() throws EOFException { ... }
- **D.** void doSomething() throws IOException, EOFException { ... }

#### Review Questions

```
1. Which one statement is true concerning the following code?
```

```
1. class Greebo extends java.util.Vector
    implements Runnable {
      public void run(String message) {
3.
        System.out.println("in run() method: "
4.
5.
        message);
6.
    }
7. } 8.
9. class GreeboTest {
    public static void main(String args[]
      Greebo g = new Greebo();
12.
      Thread t = \text{new Thread}(g)
13.
14.
      t.start();
15.
16.
```

A. There will be a compiler error, because class Greebo does not correctly implement the

# Runnable interface.

- **B.** There will be a compiler error at line 13, because you cannot pass a parameter to the constructor of a Thread.
- **c.** The code will compile correctly but will crash with an exception at line 13.
- **D.** The code will compile correctly but will crash with an exception at line 14.
- **E.** The code will compile correctly and will execute without throwing any exceptions.
- 2. Which one statement is always true about the following application?

```
1. class HiPri extends Thread {
    HiPri() {
2.
      setPriority(10);
3.
    } 5.
4.
    public void run() {
6.
      System.out.println(
7.
       "Another thread starting up.");
8.
      while (true) { }
9.
    } 11.
10.
    public static void main(String args[]) {
12.
```

```
13. HiPri hp1 = new HiPri();
14. HiPri hp2 = new HiPri();
15. HiPri hp3 = new HiPri();
16. hp1.start();
17. hp2.start();
18. hp3.start();
19. }
20. }
```

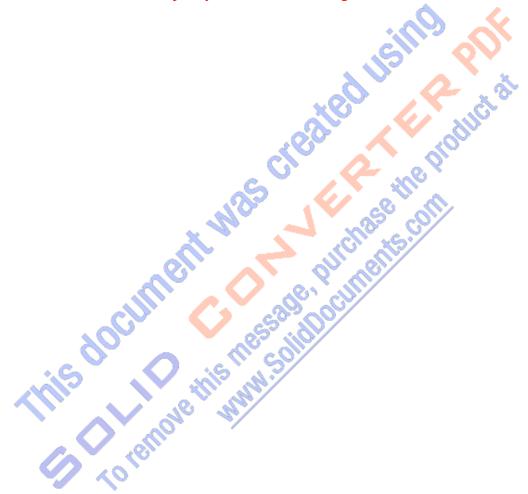
- A. When the application is run, thread hp1 will execute; threads hp2 and hp3 will never get the CPU.
- B. When the application is run, thread hp1 will execute to completion, thread hp2 will execute to completion, then thread hp3 will execute to completion.
- **c.** When the application is run, all three threads (hp1, hp2, and hp3) will execute concurrently, taking time-sliced turns in the CPU.
- **D.** None of the above scenarios can be guaranteed to happen in all cases.
- 3. A thread wants to make a second thread ineligible for execution. To do this, the first thread can call the yield() method on the second thread.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 4. A thread's run() method includes the following lines:

```
    try {
    sleep(100);
    catch (InterruptedException e) { }
```

Assuming the thread is not interrupted, which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. The code will not compile, because exceptions cannot be caught in a thread's run() method.
- **B.** At line 2, the thread will stop running. Execution will resume in, at most, 100 milliseconds.
- **c.** At line 2, the thread will stop running. It will resume running in exactly 100 milliseconds.
- **D.** At line 2, the thread will stop running. It will resume running some time after 100 milliseconds have elapsed.
- 5. A monitor called mon has 10 threads in its waiting pool; all these waiting threads have the same priority. One of the threads is thr1. How can you notify thr1 so that it alone moves from the Waiting state to the Ready state?
  - A. Execute notify(thr1); from within synchronized code of mon.

- B. Execute mon.notify(thr1); from synchronized code of any object.
- **c.** Execute thr1.notify(); from synchronized code of any object.
- **D.** Execute thr1.notify(); from any code (synchronized or not) of any object.
- **E.** You cannot specify which thread will get notified.



**6.** If you attempt to compile and execute the following application, will it ever print out the message In xxx?

```
1. class TestThread3 extends Thread {
    public void run() {
      System.out.println("Running");
      System.out.println("Done");
4.
5.
7. private void xxx() {
     System.out.println("In_xxx
9. }
10.
    public static void main(String args[])
      TestThread3 ttt = new TestThread3();
12.
13.
      ttt.xxx();
      ttt.start();
14.
12.
13.
B. No
```

- 7. A Java monitor must either extend Thread or implement Runnable.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- **8.** Which of the following methods in the Thread class are deprecated?
  - A. suspend() and resume()
  - **B.** wait() and notify()
  - c. start() and stop()
  - D. sleep() and yield()
- **9.** Which of the following statements about threads is true?
  - A. Every thread starts executing with a priority of 5.
  - B. Threads inherit their priority from their parent thread.
  - c. Threads are guaranteed to run with the priority that you set using the setPriority() method.
  - **D.** Thread priority is an integer ranging from 1 to 100.

- **10.** Which of the following statements about the wait() and notify() methods is true?
  - A. The wait() and notify() methods can be called outside synchronized code.
  - B. The programmer can specify which thread should be notified in a notify() method call.
  - **c.** The thread that calls wait() goes into the monitor's pool of waiting threads.
  - D. The thread that calls notify() gives up the lock.
- 11. Which of the following may not be synchronized?
  - A. Blocks within methods
  - **B.** Static methods
  - c. Blocks within static methods
  - D. Classes
- **12.** Which of the following calls may be made from a non-static synchronized method?
  - A. A call to the same method of the current object.
  - B. A call to the same method of a different instance of the current class.
  - **c.** A call to a different synchronized method of the current object.
  - **D.** A call to a static synchronized method of the current class.
- **13.** How many locks does an object have?
  - A. One
  - B. One for each method
  - c. One for each synchronized method
  - **D.** One for each non-static synchronized method
- **14.** Is it possible to write code that can execute only if the current thread owns multiple locks?
  - A. Yes.
  - B. No.
- **15.** Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. When an application begins running, there is one daemon thread, whose job is to execute main().
  - **B.** When an application begins running, there is one non-daemon thread, whose job is to execute main().
  - **c.** A thread created by a daemon thread is initially also a daemon thread.
  - **D.** A thread created by a non-daemon thread is initially also a non-daemon thread.

- **16.** Which of the following are true?
  - A. The JVM runs until there is only one daemon thread.
  - **B.** The JVM runs until there are no daemon threads.
  - **c**. The JVM runs until there is only one non-daemon thread.
  - **D.** The JVM runs until there are no non-daemon threads

- **17.** How do you prevent shared data from being corrupted in a multithreaded environment?
  - A. Mark all variables as synchronized.
  - B. Mark all variables as volatile.
  - **c.** Use only static variables.
  - D. Access the variables only via synchronized methods.
- 18. How can you ensure that multithreaded code does not deadlock?
  - A. Synchronize access to all shared variables.
  - **B.** Make sure all threads yield from time to time.
  - **c.** Vary the priorities of your threads.
  - D. A, B, and C do not ensure that multithreaded code does not deadlock.
- 19. Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. When you declare a method to be synchronized, the method always synchronizes on the lock of the current object.
  - **B.** When you declare a method to be synchronized, you can specify the object on whose lock the method should synchronize.
  - **c.** When you declare a block of code inside a method to be synchronized, the block always synchronizes on the lock of the current object.
  - **D.** When you declare a block of code inside a method to be synchronized, you can specify the object on whose lock the block should synchronize.
- 20. Suppose you want to create a custom thread class by extending java.lang. Thread in order to provide some special functionality. Which of the following must you do?
  - A. Declare that your class implements java.lang.Runnable.
  - **B.** Override run().
  - **c.** Override start().
  - **D.** Make sure that all access to all data is via synchronized methods.

#### Review Questions

1. Given a string constructed by calling s = new String("xyzzy"), which of the

calls modifies the string?

- A. s.append("aaa");
- B. s.trim();
- **c.** s.substring(3);
- D. s.replace('z', 'a');
- E. s.concat(s);
- F. None of the above
- 2. Which one statement is true about the following code?
  - 1. String s1 = "abc" + "def";
  - 2. String s2 = new String(s1);
  - 3. if (s1 = s2)
  - 4. System.out.println("== succeeded");
  - 5. **if** (s1.equals(s2))
  - 6. System.out.println(".equals() succeeded");
  - A. Lines 4 and 6 both execute.
  - **B.** Line 4 executes and line 6 does not.
  - c. Line 6 executes and line 4 does not.
  - D. Neither line 4 nor line 6 executes.
- 3. Suppose you want to write a class that offers static methods to compute hyperbolic trigonometric functions. You decide to subclass java.lang.Math and provide the new functionality as a set of static methods. Which one statement is true about this strategy?
  - **A.** The strategy works.
  - **B.** The strategy works, provided the new methods are public.
  - c. The strategy works, provided the new methods are not private.
  - **D.** The strategy fails because you cannot subclass java.lang.Math.
  - **E.** The strategy fails because you cannot add static methods to a subclass.

- **4.** Which one statement is true about the following code fragment?
  - 1. import java.lang.Math;
  - 2. Math myMath = new Math();
  - 3. System.out.println("cosine of 0.123 = ">
  - 4. myMath.cos(0.123));
  - A. Compilation fails at line 2.
  - **B.** Compilation fails at line 3 or 4.
  - **c.** Compilation succeeds, although the import on line 1 is not necessary. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 3 or 4.
  - **D.** Compilation succeeds. The import on line 1 is necessary. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 3 or 4.
  - **E.** Compilation succeeds and no exception is thrown during execution.
- 5. Which one statement is true about the following code fragment?
  - 1. String s = "abcde";
  - 2. StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("abcde");
  - 3. **if** (s.equals(s1))
  - 4. s1 = null;
  - 5. **if** (s1.equals(s))
  - 6. s = null;
  - A. Compilation fails at line 1 because the String constructor must be called explicitly.
  - **B.** Compilation fails at line 3 because s and s1 have different types.
  - **c.** Compilation succeeds. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 3.
  - **D.** Compilation succeeds. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 5.
  - **E.** Compilation succeeds. No exception is thrown during execution.
- 6. In the following code fragment, after execution of line 1, sbuf references an instance of the

StringBuffer class. After execution of line 2, sbuf still references the same instance.

- 1. StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer("abcde");
- 2. sbuf.insert(3, "xyz");
  - A. True
  - B. False

7. In the following code fragment, after execution of line 1, sbuf references an instance of the

StringBuffer class. After execution of line 2, sbuf still references the same instance.

- 1. StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer("abcde")
- 2. sbuf.append("xyz");
- 8. In the following code fragment, line 4 is executed.

  1. String s1 = "xyz";

  2. String s2 = "xyz";

  3. if (s1 == s2)

  - System.out.println("Line 4");
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 9. In the following code fragment, line 4 is executed.
  - 1. String s1 = "xyz";
  - 2. String s2 = new String(s1);
  - 3. if (s1 = s2)
  - System.out.println("Line 4");
  - A. True
  - **B.** False
- 10. Suppose prim is an int and wrapped is an Integer. Which of the following are legal Java statements? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. prim = wrapped;
  - **B.** wrapped = prim;
  - **c.** prim = new Integer(9);
  - D. wrapped = 9;
- 11. Which of the following are legal? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. List<String> theList = new Vector<String>;
  - B. List<String> theList = new Vector<String>();
  - **c.** Vector <String> theVec = new Vector<String>;
  - D. Vector <String> theVec = new Vector<String>();

```
12. Given the following,
  Map<String> names = new HashMap<String>();
   which of the following are legal? (Choose all that apply
   A. Iterator<String> iter = names.iterator();
   B. for (String s:names)
   c. while (String s:names)
13. Which of the following are legal clone() methods in a class called Q13 that extends
    Object?
   A. public Object clone() { return super.clone(); }
   B. public Object clone()
           throws CloneNotSupportedException { return super.clone(); }
   c. public Q13 clone() { return (Q13)super.clone(); }
   D. public Q13 clone()
           throws CloneNotSupportedException { return
           (Q13)super.clone(); }
14. Which of the following classes implement java.util.List?
   A. java.util.ArrayList
   B. java.util.HashList
   c. java.util.StackList
   p. java.util.Stack
15. Which of the following are methods of the java.util.SortedSet interface?
   A. first
   B. last
   c. headSet
   D. tailSet
   E. subSet
16. Which of the following are methods of the java.util.SortedMap interface?
   A. first
   B. last
   c. headMap
   D. tailMap
```

E. subMap

```
17. Which line of code tells a scanner called sc to use a single digit as a delimiter?
   A. sc.useDelimiter("d");
   B. sc.useDelimiter("\d");
   c. sc.useDelimiter("\\d");
   D. sc.useDelimiter("d+");
   E. sc.useDelimiter("\d+");
   F. sc.useDelimiter("\\d+");
18. What happens when you try to compile and run this application?
   1. import java.util.*; 2.
   3. public class Apple 1
       public static void main(String[] a)
         Set<Apple> set = new TreeSet<Apple>()
  5.
         set.add(new Apple());
  6.
         set.add(new Apple());
  7.
         set.add(new Apple());
  8.
  10.
   A. Compiler error.
   B. An exception is thrown at line 6.
   c. An exception is thrown at line 7.
   D. An exception is thrown at line 8.
  E. No exception is thrown.
19. Given arrays a1 and a2, which call returns true if a1 and a2 have the same length,
   and
   a1[i].equals(a2[i]) for every legal index i?
   A. java.util.Arrays.equals(a1, a2);
   B. java.util.Arrays.compare(a1, a2);
   c. java.util.List.compare(a1, a2);
   D. java.util.List.compare(a1, a2);
20. Which of the following statements are true?
   A. StringBuilder is generally faster than StringBuffer.
   B. StringBuffer is generally faster than StringBuilder.
```

c. StringBuilder is threadsafe; StringBuffer is not.D. StringBuffer is threadsafe; StringBuilder is not.

## Review Questions

- 1. Which of the statements below are true? (Choose all that apply.
  - A. UTF characters are all 8 bits.
  - B. UTF characters are all 16 bits.
  - **c.** UTF characters are all 24 bits.
  - **D.** Unicode characters are all 16 bits.
  - **E.** Bytecode characters are all 16 bits.
  - **F.** None of the above.
- 2. Which of the statements below are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. When you construct an instance of File, if you do not use the file-naming semantics of the local machine, the constructor will throw an IOException.
  - B. When you construct an instance of File, if the corresponding file does not exist on the local file system, one will be created.
  - **c.** When an instance of File is garbage collected, the corresponding file on the local file system is deleted.
  - **D.** None of the above.
- 3. Which of the statements below are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. To change the current working directory, call the setWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
  - **B.** To change the current working directory, call the cd() method of the File class.
  - **c.** To change the current working directory, call the changeWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
  - **D.** None of the above.
- 4. How do you use the File class to list the contents of a directory?
  - A. String[] contents = myFile.list();
  - B. File[] contents = myFile.list();
  - c. StringBuilder[] contents = myFile.list();
  - **D.** The File class does not provide a way to list the contents of a directory.
- 5. How many bytes does the following code write to file dest?
  - 1. try {
  - 2. FileOutputStream fos = newFileOutputStream("dest");
  - 3. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(fos);

- dos.writeInt(3); 4.
- dos.writeDouble(0.0001); 5.

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```
dos.close();
      fos.close();
  7.
  8. }
  9. catch (IOException e) { }
   A. 2
   B. 8
   C. 12
   D. 16
   E. The number of bytes depends on the
6. What does the following code fragment print out at line 9?
  1. FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("xx");
  2. for (byte b=10; b<50; b++)
      fos.write(b);
  4. fos.close();
  5. RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile("xx", "r");
  6. raf.seek(10);
  7. int i = raf.read()
  8. raf.close()
  9. System.out.println("i
   A. The output is i = 30.
   B. The output is i = 20.
   c. The output is i = 10.
   D. There is no output because the code throws an exception at line 1.
   E. There is no output because the code throws an exception at line 5.
7. A file is created with the following code:
  1. FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("datafile");
  2. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(fos);
  3. for (int i=0; i<500; i++)
      dos.writeInt(i);
```

You would like to write code to read back the data from this file. Which solutions will work?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Construct a FileInputStream, passing the name of the file. Onto the FileInputStream, chain a DataInputStream, and call its readInt() method.
- B. Construct a FileReader, passing the name of the file. Call the file reader's readInt() method.
- c. Construct a PipedInputStream, passing the name of the file. Call the piped input stream's readInt() method.
- D. Construct a RandomAccessFile, passing the name of the file. Call the random access file's readInt() method.
- E. Construct a FileReader, passing the name of the file. Onto the FileReader, chain a
  DataInputStream, and call its readInt() method.
- 8. Which of the following is true?
  - A. Readers have methods that can read and return floats and doubles.
  - B. Readers have methods that can read and return floats.
  - c. Readers have methods that can read and return doubles.
  - **D.** Readers have methods that can read and return ints.
  - **E.** None of the above.
- 9. You execute the following code in an empty directory. What is the result?
  - 1. File f1 = new File("dirname");
  - 2. File f2 = new File(f1, "filename");
    - **A.** A new directory called dirname is created in the current working directory.
    - **B.** A new directory called dirname is created in the current working directory. A new file called
      - filename is created in directory dirname.
  - **c.** A new directory called dirname and a new file called filename are created, both in the current working directory.
  - **D.** A new file called filename is created in the current working directory.
  - **E.** No directory is created, and no file is created.
- 10. What is the result of attempting to compile and execute the following code fragment? Assume that the code fragment is part of an application that has write permission in the current working directory. Also assume that before execution, the current working directory does not contain a file called datafile.

- 1. try {
- RandomAccessFile raf = new

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- BufferedOutputStream(raf);
- 6. DataOutputStream dos = new
- 7. DataOutputStream(bos);
- 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI);
- 9. dos.close();
- 10. bos.close();
- 11. raf.close();
- 12. }
- 13. catch (IOException e)
- A. The code fails to compile.
- **B.** The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.
- **c.** The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.
- **D.** The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.
- 11. Suppose you are writing a class that will provide custom serialization. The class implements java.io.Serializable (not java.io.Externalizable). What access mode should the writeObject() method have?
  - A. public
  - B. protected
  - c. default
  - **D.** private
- 12. Suppose you are writing a class that will provide custom descrialization. The class implements java.io.Serializable (not java.io.Externalizable). What access mode should the readObject() method have?
  - A. public
  - B. protected
  - c. default
  - D. private
- 13. Suppose class A extends Object; class B extends A; and class C extends B. Of these, only class C implements java.io.Serializable. Which of the following must be true in order to avoid an exception during deserialization of an instance of C?
  - **A.** A must have a no-args constructor.
  - **B.** B must have a no-args constructor.
  - **c.** C must have a no-args constructor.
  - **D.** There are no restrictions regarding no-args constructors.

- 14. Suppose class A extends Object; Class B extends A; and class C extends B. Of these, only class C implements java.io. Externalizable. Which of the following must be true in order to avoid an exception during descrialization of an instance of C?
  - A. A must have a no-args constructor.
  - **B.** B must have a no-args constructor.
  - c. C must have a no-args constructor.
  - **D.** There are no restrictions regarding no-args constructors.
- 15. Given the following class:

```
public class Xyz implements
java.io.Serializable { public int
iAmPublic;
private int iAmPrivate;
static int iAmStatic;
transient int iAmTransient;
volatile int iAmVolatile;
```

Assuming the class does not perform custom serialization, which fields are written when an instance of Xyz is serialized? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. iAmPublic
- B. iAmPrivate
- c. iAmStatic
- D. iAmTransient
- E. iAmVolatile
- 16. What method of the java.io. File class can create a file on the hard drive?
  - A. newFile()
  - B. makeFile()
  - c. makeNewFile()
  - D. createFile()
  - E. createNewFile()
- 17. Which of the following are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. System.out has a println() method.
  - **B.** System.out has a format() method.
  - **c.** System.err has a println() method.
  - D. System.err has a format () method.

**18.** What happens when you try to compile and run the following application?

```
1. import java.io.*; 2.
3. public class Xxx {
    public static void main(String[] args
5.
      try {
       File f = new File("xxx.ser");
6.
       FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(f);
7.
       ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
8.
       oos.writeObject(new Object());
9.
       oos.close();
10.
       fos.close();
11.
12.
13.
      catch (Exception x)
14.
15. }
```

- A. Compiler error at line 9.
- B. An exception is thrown at line 9.
- **c.** An exception is thrown at line 10.
- **D.** No compiler error and no exception.
- 19. Which of the following are valid mode strings for the RandomAccessFile constructor? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. "r"
  - B. "ro"
  - c. "rw"
  - D. "rws"
  - E. "rwd"
- **20.** Which of the following are valid arguments to the DataInputStream constructor?
  - A. File
  - **B.** FileReader
  - **c.** FileInputStream
  - D. RandomAccessFile

```
1. Given the following:
  public enum Wallpaper {
   BROWN, BLUE, YELLOW;
   Which of the following are legal?
   A. enum PatternedWallpaper extends Wallpaper
       { STRIPES, DOTS, PLAIN;
   B. Wallpaper wp = Wallpaper.BLUE;
   c. Wallpaper wp =
         new Wallpaper(Wallpaper.BLUE);
   D. void aMethod(Wallpaper wp) {
         System.out.println(wp);
   E. int hcode =
         Wallpaper.BLUE.hashCode()
2. Given the following:
  package pack;
  class Sploo {
   public int
   public static
                                  b;
                                  c;
   static int
                                d;
   public void eee() { }
   public static void fff() { }
   Which of the following features of class Sploo may be accessed by a class, in
   package pack, as a result of the following import?
  import static pack.Sploo.*;
   A. a
   B. b
   c. c
   D. d
   E. eee()
   F. fff()
```

**3.** Given the following:

```
public abstract class Abby {
  abstract provideMe();
}
public class SubAbby extends Abby {
 }
```

Which statements are true?

- A. Abby generates a compiler error.
- B. SubAbby generates a compiler error.
- **c.** If SubAbby were declared abstract, it would compile without error.
- **D.** If SubAbby were declared abstract, it could be instantiated.
- E. Abby is a legal type for variables.
- **4.** Given the following code:

```
class Xxx {
  int[]          ages;
  int[]          heights = new int[10];
}
```

- A. Which statements are true?
- B. ages is initialized to null.
- **c.** ages is initialized to a reference to an array with zero elements.
- D. heights is initialized to null.
- **E.** heights is initialized to a reference to an array with zero elements.
- **F.** heights is initialized to a reference to an array with 10 elements.
- 5. Given a class with a public variable the Tint of type Color, which of the following methods are consistent with the JavaBeans naming standards?
  - A. public Color getColor()
  - B. public Color getTint()
  - c. public Color getTheTint()
  - D. public Color gettheTint()
  - E. public Color get\_theTint()
- **6.** Which of the following statements are true regarding the following method?

```
void callMe(String... names) { }
```

- A. It doesn't compile.
- **B.** Within the method, names is an array containing Strings.

- **c.** Within the method, names is a list containing **Strings**.
- **D.** The method may be called only from within the enclosing class.



```
7. Given the following:
  public class Food { }
  public class Fruit extends Food { }
  public class Citrus extends Fruit { }
  public class Pomelo extends Citrus {
  public class SuperDuper {
   public Fruit feedMe() { return new Fruit();
  }
  public class Subby extends SuperDuper {
   public ????? feedMe() { return new Pomelo
   Which of the following are legal return types for feedMe() in class Subby?
   A. Object
   B. Food
   c. Fruit
   D. Citrus
   E. Pomelo
8. Given the following class:
```

Which statements are true?

class A extends java.util.Vector {
 private A(int x) { super(x); }

- A. The compiler creates a default constructor with public access.
- **B.** The compiler creates a default constructor with protected access.
- **c.** The compiler creates a default constructor with default access.
- **D.** The compiler creates a default constructor with private access.
- **E.** The compiler does not create a default constructor.
- **9.** Which of the following types are legal arguments of a switch statement?
  - A. enums
  - B. bytes
  - c. longs
  - D. floats
  - E. strings

**10.** Given the following:

```
int[] ages = { 9, 41, 49 };
int sum = 0;
```

Which of the following are legal ways to add the elements of the array?

```
A. for (int i=0; i<ages.length; i++) sum += ages[i];
```

- B. for (int i=0; i<=ages.length; i++) sum += ages[i];
- c. for (int i:ages) sum
  += i;
- D. sum += ages[inti:ages];
- 11. Which lines check that x is equal to four? Assume assertions are enabled at compile time and runtime.
  - A. assert x == 4;
  - B. assert x != 4;
  - c. assert x == 4: "x is not 4":
  - D. assert x = 4: "x is not 4";
- 12. Which are appropriate uses of assertions?
  - A. Checking preconditions in a private method
  - B. Checking postconditions in a private method
  - c. Checking preconditions in a public method
  - **D.** Checking postconditions in a public method
- 13. EOFException and ObjectStreamException both extend IOException.

NotSerializable- Exception extends ObjectStreamException.

AWTException does not extend any of these. All are checked exceptions. Suppose class AClass has a method callMe() whose declaration is

```
void callMe() throws
ObjectStreamException
```

Which of the following may appear in a subclass of AClass?

- A. void callMe()
- B. void callMe() throws IOException
- c. void callMe()

throws NotSerializableException

D. void callMe()

throws ObjectStreamException, AWTException

```
try { callMe();
    System.out.println("I threw");
}
catch (ObjectStreamException x) {
    System.out.println("Object stream");
}
catch (IOException x) {
    System.out.println("IO");
}
catch (Exception x) {
    System.out.println("Exception");
}
finally {
    System.out.println("Finally");
}
```

- A. I threw
- B. Object Stream
- c. IO
- D. Exception
- E. Finally
- **15.** While testing some code that you are developing, you notice that an ArrayIndexOutOf- BoundsException is thrown. What is the appropriate reaction?
  - **A.** Enclose the offending code in a **try** block, with a **catch** block for ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException that does nothing.
  - **B.** Enclose the offending code in a try block, with a catch block for ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException that prints out a descriptive message.
  - **c.** Declare that the method that contains the offending code throws ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.
  - **D.** None of the above.

- **16.** How is IllegalArgumentException used? (Choose all correct options.)
  - **A.** It is thrown by the JVM when a method is called with incompatible argument types.
  - **B.** It is thrown by the JVM to indicate arithmetic overflow.
  - **c.** It is thrown by certain methods of certain core Java classes to indicate that preconditions have been violated.
  - **D.** It should be used by programmers to indicate that preconditions of public methods have been violated.
  - **E.** It should be used by programmers to indicate that preconditions of nonpublic methods have been violated.
- 17. Suppose shorty is a short and wrapped is a Short. Which of the following are legal Java state- ments? (Choose all correct options.)

```
A. shorty = wrapped;
B. wrapped = shorty;
C. shorty = new Short((short)9);
D. shorty = 9;
```

- 18. Which of the following statements are true? (Choose all correct options.)
  - A. StringBuilder encapsulates a mutable string.
  - B. StringBuilder is threadsafe.
  - c. StringBuffer is threadsafe.
  - D. StringBuffer is generally faster than StringBuilder.
- 19. Suppose you know that a file named aaa was created by a Java program that used a DataOutputStream. The file contains 10 doubles, followed by a UTF string. Which of the following code snippets read the string correctly? Assume all code exists in an environment that legally handles IOException. (Choose all correct options.)

```
A. RandomAccessFile raf =
    new RandomAccessFile("aaa", "r");
    for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
        raf.readDouble();
        String s = raf.readUTF();</li>
B. RandomAccessFile raf =
        new RandomAccessFile("aaa", "r");
        raf.seek(10*8);
        String s = raf.readUTF();
C. FileReader fr = new
        FileReader(fr); for (int i=0;
        i<10*8; i++)</li>
```

fr.read();

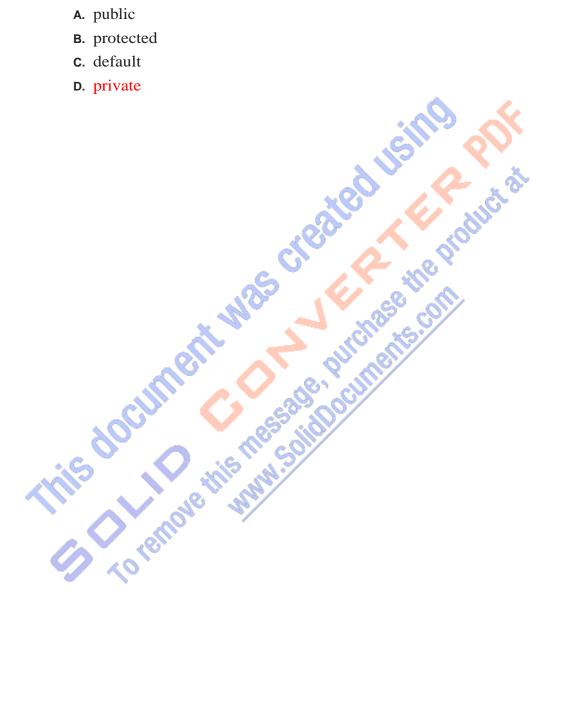
String s = fr.readUTF();



- D. FileInputStream fis = new
   FileInputStream("aaa"); DataInputStream dis =
   new DataInputStream(fis); for (int i=0; i<10;
   i++)
   dis.readDouble();
   String s = dis.readUTF();</pre>
- FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("aaa"); DataInputStream dis new DataInputStream(fis); dis.seek(10\*8); String s = dis.readUTF();
- 20. Suppose you want to read a file that was not created by a Java program. The file contains lines of 8-bit text, and the 8-bit encoding represents the local character set, as represented by the cur- rent default locale. The lines are separated by newline characters. Which strategy reads the file and produces Java strings?
  - A. Create a RandomAccessFile instance and use its readText() method.
  - B. Create a RandomAccessFile instance and use its readUTF() method.
  - c. Create a FileReader instance. Pass it into the constructor of LineNumberReader. Use LineNumberReader's readLine() method.
  - D. Create a FileInputStream instance. Pass it into the constructor of LineNumberReader.
     Use LineNumberReader's readLine() method.
  - E. Create a FileInputStream instance. Pass it into the constructor of DataInputStream. Use

    DataInputStream's readLine()
    - method.
- 21. What interfaces can be implemented in order to create a class that can be serialized? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. No interfaces need to be implemented. All classes can be serialized.
  - **B.** Have the class declare that it implements java.io.Serializable. There are no methods in the interface.
  - c. Have the class declare that it implements java.io. Serializable, which defines two methods: readObject and writeObject.
  - D. Have the class declare that it implements java.io. Externalizable, which defines two methods: readObject and writeObject.
  - **E.** Have the class declare that it implements java.io. Externalizable, which defines two methods: readExternal and writeExternal
- 22. Suppose you are writing a class that will provide custom deserialization. The class implements java.io.Serializable (not java.io.Externalizable). What access mode should the readObject() method have?

- A. public
- B. protected



- 23. Suppose you want to create a class that compiles and can be serialized and deserialized without causing an exception to be thrown. Which statements are true regarding the class? (Choose all correct options.)
  - A. If the class implements java.io. Serializable and does not implement java.io. Externalizable, it must have a no-args constructor.
  - **B.** If the class implements java.io.Externalizable, it must have a no-args constructor.
  - **c.** If the class implements java.io. Serializable and does not implement java.io. Externalizable, its nearest superclass that *doesn't* implement Serializable must have a no-args constructor.
  - D. If the class implements java.io. Externalizable, its nearest superclass that doesn't implement Externalizable must have a no-args constructor.
- 24. Suppose you want to use a DateFormat to format an instance of Date. What factors influence the string returned by DateFormat's format() method?
  - A. The operating system
  - B. The style, which is one of SHORT, MEDIUM, or LONG
  - c. The style, which is one of SHORT, MEDIUM, LONG, or FULL
  - **D.** The locale
- 25. How do you generate a string representing the value of a float f in a format appropriate for a locale loc?
  - A. NumberFormat nf =
     NumberFormat.getInstance(loc);
     String s = nf.format(f);
  - B. NumberFormat nf =
     new NumberFormat(loc);
    String s = nf.format(f);
  - c. NumberFormat nf =
     NumberFormat.getInstance();
    String s = nf.format(f, loc);
  - D. NumberFormat nf =
     new NumberFormat(loc);
    String s = nf.format(f, loc);
- **26.** Given the following code:
  - 1. String scanMe = "aeiou9876543210AEIOU";
  - 2. Scanner scanner = new Scanner(scanMe);
  - 3. String delim = ?????; // WHAT GOES HERE?
  - scanner.useDelimiter(delim);
  - 5. while (scanner.hasNext())

System.out.println(scanner.next());



What code at line 3 produces the following output? aeiou AEIOU

```
A. String delim = "d+";
B. String delim = "\d+";
C. String delim = "\d+";
D. String delim = "d*";
E. String delim = "\d*";
F. String delim = "\d*";
```

- 27. Which line prints double d in a left-justified field that is 20 characters wide, with 15 characters to the right of the decimal point?
  - A. System.out.format("%20.5f", d);
  - B. System.out.format("%20.15f", d);
  - c. System.out.format("%-20.5f", d);
  - D. System.out.format("%-20.15f", d);
- 28. Suppose MyThread extends java.lang.Thread, and MyRunnable implements java.lang

Runnable (but does not extend Thread). Both classes have no-args constructors. Which of the following cause a thread in the JVM to begin execution? (Choose all correct options.)

- A. (new MyThread()).start();
- B. (new MyThread()).run();
- c. (new MyRunnable()).run();
- D. (new Thread(new MyRunnable()))
- E. .start();
- **29.** What will be the outcome when the following application is executed?

```
public class ThreadTest {
  public void newThread() {
    Thread t = new Thread() { public void
      run() { System.out.println("Going to
      sleep");
      try { sleep(5000);
      } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
      System.out.println("Waking up");
    }
  };
  t.start(); try {
```

```
t.join();
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
       System.out.println("All done");
    public static void main(String [] args
       { new ThreadTest().newThread();
  }
   A. The code prints "Going to sleep," then "Waking up," and then "All done."
   B. The code prints "All done," then "Going to sleep," and then "Waking up."
   c. The code prints "All done" only.
   D. The code prints "Going to sleep" and then "Waking up."
   E. The code does not compile.
30. Given the following class:
  class Classy {
   synchronized void notStaticMethod() {
     for (long n=0; n<100000000000L;
    n++)
        System.out.println(n);
   synchronized static void staticMethod()
     { for (long n=0; n<10000000000L; n++)
       System.out.println(n);
    }
  }
```

Suppose thread A and thread B both have references to each of two instances of Classy. These references are named classy1 and classy2. Which statements are true? (Choose all correct options.)

- A. If thread A is executing classy1.staticMethod(), then thread B may not execute classy1.staticMethod().
- B. If thread A is executing classy1.staticMethod(), then thread B may not execute classy2.staticMethod().
- c. If thread A is executing classy1.notStaticMethod(), then thread B may not execute classy1.staticMethod().

**D.** If thread A is executing classy1.notStaticMethod(), then thread B may not execute classy1.notStaticMethod().

E. If thread A is executing classy1.notStaticMethod(), then thread B may not

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31. Suppose threads a Thread and b Thread are both accessing a shared object named sharedOb, and a Thread has just executed:

```
sharedOb.wait();
```

What code can bThread execute in order to get aThread out of the waiting state, no matter what other conditions prevail?

- A. aThread.notify();
- B. aThread.notifyAll();
- c. aThread.interrupt();
- D. sharedOb.notify();
- E. sharedOb.notifyAll();
- 32. Suppose class Car has public variables forceOnGasPedal and forceOnBrakePedal, and a public method respondToPedalChanges(). Class Driver manipulates an instance of Car by changing the variables and then calling the method. Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. The Car and Driver classes are loosely coupled.
  - B. The Car and Driver classes are tightly coupled.
  - **c**. This degree of coupling is desirable.
  - **D.** This degree of coupling is undesirable.
- 33. Suppose class Home has methods chopWood() and carryWater(); it also has a method called chopWoodAndCarryWater(), which just calls the other two methods. Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. chopWoodAndCarryWater() is an example of appropriate cohesion.
  - **B.** chopWoodAndCarryWater() is an example of inappropriate cohesion.
  - **c.** chopWoodAndCarryWater() is an example of appropriate coupling.
  - **D.** chopWoodAndCarryWater() is an example of inappropriate coupling.
- 34. Suppose class Lemon extends class Citrus. Given the following code:

```
Lemon lem = new Lemon();
Citrus cit = new Citrus();
```

Which lines compile without error? (Choose all that apply.)

```
A. lem = cit;
```

B. cit = lem;

**c.** lem = (Lemon)cit;

D. cit = (Citrus)lem;

E. cit = (Object)lem;

- **35.** Suppose classes Lemon and Grapefruit extend class Citrus. Which statements are true regard- ing the following code?
  - 1. Grapefruit g = new Grapefruit();
  - 2. Citrus c = (Citrus)g;
  - 3. Lemon lem = (Lemon)c;
    - A. The cast in line 2 is not necessary.
    - **B.** Line 3 causes a compiler error.
    - **c.** The code compiles, and throws an exception at line 3.
    - **D.** The code compiles and runs without throwing any exceptions.
- 36. Suppose class aaa.Aaa has a method called callMe(). Suppose class bbb.Bbb, which extends aaa.AAA, wants to override callMe(). Which access modes for callMe() in aaa.AAA will allow this?
  - A. public
  - B. protected
  - c. default
  - D. private
- 37. What happens when you try to compile the following code and run the Zebra application?

```
class Animal { float
  weight; Animal(float
  weight) {
    this.weight = weight;
  }
}
class Zebra extends Animal {
  public static void main(String[] args)
    { Animal a = new Animal(222.2f);
     Zebra z = new Zebra();
  }
}
```

- **A.** Class Animal generates a compiler error.
- **B.** Class Zebra generates a compiler error.
- c. The code compiles without error. The application throws an exception when the Animal constructor is called.
- **D.** The code compiles without error. The application throws an exception when the

Zebra constructor is called.



```
38. Given the following code:
```

```
1. class Xyz {
2.
    float f;
    Xyz() {
3.
      ???
          // What goes here?
4.
5.
    Xyz(float f) {
6.
7.
      this.f = f;
    }
8.
9. }
```

What code at line 4 results in a class that compiles?

```
A. super();
```

- B. this(1.23f);
- c. this(1.23f); super();
- D. super(1.23f); this(1.23f);
- 39. What relationship does the extends keyword represent?
  - A. "is a"
  - B. "has a"
  - c. Polymorphism
  - D. Multivariance
  - E. Overloading
- **40.** When should objects stored in a Set implement the java.util.Comparable interface?
  - **A.** Always
  - **B.** When the Set is generic
  - c. When the Set is a HashSet
  - D. When the Set is a TreeSet
  - E. Never
- **41.** Given the following class:

Which methods below honor the hash code contract?

```
A. public int hashCode() { return a; }
B. public int hashCode() { return b; }
C. public int hashCode() {
    return a+b;
    }
D. public int hashCode() {
    return a*b;
    }
E. public int hashCode() { return
    (int)Math.random();
    }
```

**42**. Give the following declarations:

Vector plainVec;

Vector<String> fancyVec;

If you want a vector in which you know you will only store strings, what are the advantages of using fancy Vec rather than plain Vec?

- A. Attempting to add anything other than a string to fancyVec results in a compiler error.
- **B.** Attempting to add anything other than a string to fancyVec causes a runtime exception to be thrown.
- **c.** Attempting to add anything other than a string to fancyVec causes a checked exception to be thrown.
- **D.** Adding a string to fancyVec takes less time than adding one to plainVec.
- **E.** The methods of fancyVec are synchronized.
- 43. The declaration of the java.util.Collection interface is

```
interface Collection <E>
```

The addAll() method of that interface takes a single argument, which is a reference to a collection whose elements are compatible with E. What is the declaration of the addAll() method?

```
A. public boolean addAll(Collection c)
```

```
B. public boolean addAll(Collection c extends E)
```

```
c. public boolean addAll(Collection ? extends E)
```

```
D. public boolean
          addAll(Collection<? extends E> c)
```

- 44. The java.util.Arrays class has a binarySearch(int[] arr, int key) method. Which statements are true regarding this method? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A. The method is static.
  - **B.** The return value is the index in the array of key.
  - **c.** The elements of the array must be sorted when the method is called.
  - **D.** After the method returns, the elements of the array are sorted, even if they weren't sorted before the call.
- 45. Given the following class:

```
package ocean; public
class Fish {
  protected int size;
  protected void swim() { }
}
```

Which of the following may appear in a subclass of Fish named Tuna that is not in the ocean

```
package?
```

- A. void swim() {
- B. public void swim() { }
- c. size = 12:
- D. (new Tuna()).size = 12;
- **46.** Given the following class:

```
public class App {
public static void main(String[] args)
    { System.out.println(args.length);
}
```

Assuming App.class is stored in an appropriate location in file appjar.jar, what is printed when you type the following command line?

## java -cp appjar.jar -ea App 1 2 3 4

A. 4

}

- **B.** 5
- **C.** 6
- **D.** 7
- **E.** 8
- **F.** 9

```
47. Given the following classes:
  public class Wrapper {
    public int x;
  }
  public class Tester {
   private static void bump(int n, Wrapper
     w) \{ n++; \}
     w.x++;
    }
   public static void main(String[] args)
      \{ int n = 10; 
     Wrapper w = new Wrapper();
     w.x = 10; bump(n,
     w);
     // Now what are n and w.x
   When the application runs, what are the values of n and w.x after the call to bump()
   in the
   main() method?
   A. n is 10, w.x is 10
   B. n is 11, w.x is 10
   c. n is 10, w.x is 11
   D. n is 11, w.x is 11
48. When does the string created on line 2 become eligible for garbage collection?
  1. String s =  "aaa";
  2. String t = new String(s);
  3. t += "zzz";
  4. t = t.substring(0);
  5. t = null;
   A. After line 3
   B. After line 4
   c. After line 5
```

**D.** The string created on line 2 does not become eligible for garbage collection in this

code.



**49.** Suppose you want to run the following command line on a Windows system:

## java -classpath somewhere; elsewhere aaa.bbb.MyApplication

On a Unix system the command line would be:

## java -classpath somewhere:elsewhere aaa.bbb.MyApplication

Assume the CLASSPATH variable is not set. Which must be true in order for the application to run?

- A. Class MyApplication must contain the statement package aaa.bbb;.
- B. Class MyApplication must be in a directory named aaa and must contain the statement package bbb;.
- c. Class MyApplication must contain either the statement package somewhere.aaa.bbb; or the statement package elsewhere.aaa.bbb;.
- D. The file MyApplication.class must be found either in somewhere\aaa\bbb or in elsewhere\aaa\bbb. (Substitute forward slashes for backslashes on a Unix system.)
- **50.** What is -15 % -10?
  - **A**. ()
  - p 4
  - **c.** 10
  - D. -5
  - E. -1



FPT University Question Paper

Source: Export from FU-OES Subject: JAD

Test Code:

Number of Question: 268

Total mark:257

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QN=1	is a set of java API for executing SQL statements.
(300)	
a.	ODBC
b.	JDBC
c.	JAVADB
d.	None of the others
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=2	method is used to wait for a client to initiate communications.
(311)	
a.	wait()

b.	accept()	
c.	listen()	
d.		
e.		
f.		
ANS:	В	<b>A</b> 4.
MARK:	0.5	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=3	drivers that are written partly in the Java programming
(7259)	language and partly in native code. These drivers use a native client library
	specific to the data source to which they connect. Again, because of the
	native code, their portability is limited.
a.	Type 2
b.	Type 3
Misdo	O Temove this mession of the second of the s

c.	Type 1
d.	Type 4
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
	ie die Coduct
ON=4	drivers that are pure Java and implement the network

QN=4	drivers that are pure Java and implement the network
(7261)	protocol for a specific data source. The client connects directly to the data
	source.
a.	Type 4
b.	Type 3
c.	Type 2
d.	Type 1
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A) Significant of the control of the
MARK: 🚫	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	Why 31.

QN=5	drivers that use a pure Java client and communicate with a
(7260)	middleware server using a database-independent protocol. The middleware
	server then communicates the client's requests to the data source.
a.	Type 3
b.	Type 2
c.	Type 1
d.	Type 4
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=6	drivers that implement the JDBC API as a mapping to another data
(7258)	access API, such as ODBC. Drivers of this type are generally

	dependent on a native library, which limits their portability.
a.	Type 1
b.	Type 2
c.	Type 3
d.	Type 4
e.	
f.	CII OV
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	483
MIX CHOICES:	Yes

```
\overline{QN=7}
               1. public class A
                      public String doit(int x, int y) {
(1513)
                      return "a";
                      public String doit(int... vals)
                      return "b";
               Given:
               25. A a=new A();
               26. System.out.println(a.doit(4, 5));
               What is the result? (Choose one.)
               Line 26 prints "a" to System.out.
               Line 26 prints "b" to System.out.
               An exception is thrown at line 26 at runtime.
               Compilation of class A will fail due to an error in line 6.
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
               Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=8

(1525)

1. public class A {

public void method1() {

B b=new B();

b.method2();

2.

3.

4.

```
5.
                     // more code here
              6.
              7.}
              1. public class B {
                      public void method2() {
                     C = new C():
              3.
                      c.method3();
              5.
                     // more code here
              6.
              7.}
              1. public class C {
                     public void method3() {
              3.
                     // more code here
              5.}
              25. try {
              26.
                     A a=\text{new } A();
              27.
                      a.method1();
              28. catch (Exception e) {
                     System.out.print("an error occurred");
              29.
              30. }
              Which two are true if a NullPointerException is thrown on line 3 of class
              C? (Choose two.)
              The application will crash.
              The code on line 29 will be executed.
              The code on line 5 of class A will execute.
              The code on line 5 of class B will execute.
              The exception will be propagated back to line 27.
              BE
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=9	1. try	{
(152)	2.	// assume s is previously defined
	3.	URL u = new URL(s);
	4.	// in is an ObjectInputStream
	5.	Object o = in.readObject();
	6.	System.out.println("Success");

```
7. }
             8. catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                    System.out.println("Bad URL");
             10. }
              11. catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println("Bad file contents"
             12.
             13. }
             14. catch (Exception e) {
                    System.out.println("General exception");
             15.
             16. }
             17. finally {
                    System.out.println("Doing finally part");
             18.
             19. }
             20. System.out.println("Carrying on"):
              Where:
             IOException extends Exception StreamCorruptedException extends
              IOException MalformedURLException extends IOException
              What lines are output if the constructor at line 3 throws a
             MalformedURLException? (Choose three.)
             Success
              Bad URL
             Bad file contents
              General exception
              Doing finally part
              Carrying on
ANS:
             BEF
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
             Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
0N = 10
                1. try {
(153)
                2.
                       // assume s is previously defined
                3.
                       URL u = new URL(s);
                4.
                       // in is an ObjectInputStream
                5.
                       Object o = in.readObject();
                6.
                       System.out.println("Success");
                7. }
                8. catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                       System.out.println("Bad URL");
```

```
11. catch (StreamCorruptedException e) {
                     System.out.println("Bad file contents");
              12.
              13. }
              14. catch (Exception e) {
                    System.out.println("General exception")
              15.
              16. }
              17. finally {
                    System.out.println("Doing finally part");
              18.
              19. }
             20. System.out.println("Carrying on");
             What lines are output if the methods at lines 3 and 5 complete successfully
              without throwing any exceptions? (Choose three.)
              Success
              Bad URL
             Bad file contents
              General exception
              Doing finally part
              Carrying on
ANS:
              AEF
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=11
                 10. interface Foo {
(1417)
                 14.0
                        int bar();
                12. }
                 13.
                 14. public class Beta {
                 15.
                 16.
                        class A implements Foo {
                        public int bar() { return 1; }
                 17.
                 18.
                 19.
                 20.
                        public int fubar( Foo foo) { return foo.bar(); }
                 21.
                 22.
                        public void testFoo() {
                 23.
                 24.
                        class A implements Foo {
                 25.
                        public int bar() { return 2; }
                 26.
                 27.
                 28.
                        System.out.println( fubar( new A()));
                 29.
                         }
```

```
30.
              31.
                     public static void main( String[] argv) {
              32.
                     new Beta().testFoo();
              33.
              34. }
              Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)
              Compilation fails.
              The code compiles and the output is 2.
              If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, compilation would fail.
              If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, compilation would fail.
              If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, the code would compile and the
              output would be 2.
              If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, the code would compile and the
              output would be 1 🥒
ANS:
              BEF
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
10. public class ClassA {
ON=12
               11.
                       public void methodA() {
                12.
                       ClassB classB = new ClassB();
                13.
                       classB.getValue();
                14.
                15.} And:
               20. class ClassB {
                       public ClassC classC;
                21.
                22.
                23.
                       public String getValue() {
                24.
                       return classC.getValue();
                25.
                26.} And:
                30. class ClassC {
                       public String value;
                31.
                32.
                33.
                       public String getValue() {
                       value = "ClassB";
                34.
```

```
35.
                    return value;
              36.
              37.}
             ClassA a = new ClassA();
             a.methodA();
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
             Compilation fails.
              ClassC is displayed.
              The code runs with no output.
              An exception is thrown at runtime.
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
11. public class Bootchy
QN=13
(1515)
              12. int bootch;
             13. String snootch;
              14. 🖍
              15. public Bootchy() {
              16. this("snootchy");
              17. System.out.print("first");
              18. }
              19.
              20. public Bootchy(String snootch) {
             21. this(420, "snootchy");
              22. System.out.print("second");
              23. }
              24.
              25. public Bootchy(int bootch, String snootch) {
             26. this.bootch = bootch;
              27. this.snootch = snootch;
             28. System.out.print("third");
              29. }
              30.
             31. public static void main(String[] args) {
             32. Bootchy b = new Bootchy();
             33. System.out.print(b.snootch +" " + b.bootch);
```

	What is the result? (Choose one.)
a.	snootchy 420 third second first
b.	snootchy 420 first second third
c.	first second third snootchy 420
d.	third second first snootchy 420
e.	third first second snootchy 420
f.	first second first third snootchy 420
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

02 62/
A dialog prevents user input to other windows in the application
unitl the dialog is closed.
Modal
Non-Modal
Unmodel
None of the above
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
0.5
No

QN=15	A file is created with the following code:
(239)	
	1. FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("datafile");
	<ol><li>DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(fos);</li></ol>
	3. for (int i=0; i<500; i++)
	4. dos.writeInt(i);
	You would like to write code to read back the data from this file. Which
	solutions will work? (Choose two.)
a.	Construct a FileInputStream, passing the name of the file. Onto the
	FileInputStream, chain a DataInputStream, and call its readInt() method.
b.	Construct a FileReader, passing the name of the file. Call the file reader's
	readInt() method.
c.	Construct a RandomAccessFile, passing the name of the file. Call the
	random access file's readInt() method.

d.	Construct a FileReader, passing the name of the file. Onto the FileReader, chain a DataInputStream, and call its readInt() method.	
e.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
f.		
ANS:	AC	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=16	A Java monitor must either extend Thread or implement Runnable.
(198)	ane,
a.	True
b.	False
c.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
d.	
e.	00, V 00, V00,
f.	10 100
ANS:	B. Carron
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX C	Yes
CHOICES:	A Williams

	.ON
QN=17	A monitor called mon has 10 threads in its waiting pool; all these waiting
(196)	threads have the same priority. One of the threads is thr1. How can you
	notify thr1 so that it alone moves from the Waiting state to the Ready state?
	(Choose one.)
a.	Execute notify(thr1); from within synchronized code of mon.
b.	Execute mon.notify(thr1); from synchronized code of any object.
c.	Execute thr1.notify(); from synchronized code of any object.
d.	Execute thr1.notify(); from any code (synchronized or not) of any object.
e.	You cannot specify which thread will get notified.
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=18	A programmer needs to create a logging method that can accept an arbitrary
(1426)	number of arguments. For example, it may be called in these

	WIONIO
	ways:
	logIt("log message 1 ");
	logIt("log message2","log message3");
	logIt("log message4", "log message5", "log message6");
	Which declaration satisfies this requirement? (Choose one.)
a.	public void logIt(String * msgs)
b.	public void logIt(String [] msgs)
c.	public void logIt(String msgs)
d.	public void logIt(String msg1, String msg2, String msg3)
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	and see colly
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=19	A signed data type has an equal number of non-zero positive and negative
(45)	values available.
a.	True
b.	False
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	B
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=20 (194)	A thread wants to make a second thread ineligible for execution. To do this, the first thread can call the yield() method on the second thread.
(194)	uns, the first thread can can the yield() method on the second thread.
a.	True
b.	False
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	0.5

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

	·
QN=21	A thread's run() method includes the following lines:
(195)	
	1. try {
	2. sleep(100);
	3. } catch (InterruptedException e) { }
	10,0
	Assuming the thread is not interrupted, which one of the following
	statements is correct?
a.	The code will not compile, because exceptions cannot be caught in a
	thread's run() method.
b.	At line 2, the thread will stop running. Execution will resume in, at most,
	100 milliseconds.
c.	At line 2, the thread will stop running. It will resume running in exactly
	100 milliseconds.
d.	At line 2, the thread will stop running. It will resume running some time
	after 100 milliseconds have elapsed.
e.	16.3 11113
f.	
ANS:	D Williams
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	40

QN=22 (7264)	A(n) object is used to submit a query to a database
a.	Command
b.	Connection
c.	Statement
d.	DriverManager
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX CHOICES:	Yes

QN=23	A(n) object is uses to obtain a Connection to a Database
(7263)	
a.	ConnectionManager
b.	DatabaseManager
c.	DriverManager
d.	JDBCManager
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

	Mas Charle
QN=24	After execution of the following code fragment, what are the values of the
(66)	variables x, a, and b?
	1. int x, $a = 6$ , $b = 7$ ;
	2. $x = a+++b++;$
a.	x = 15, a = 7, b = 8
b.	x = 15, a = 6, b = 7
c.	x = 13, a = 7, b = 8
d.	x = 13, a = 6, b = 7
e.	A HILL MAN
f.	10 July 31 1
ANS:	C
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
Assume that country is set for each class. Given:
QN=25
(1410)
                10. public class Money {
                       private String country, name;
                11.
                       public String getCountry() { return country; }
                12.
                13.}
                and:
                24. class Yen extends Money {
               25. public String getCountry() { return super.country; }
                26. }
                28. class Euro extends Money {
                29. public String getCountry(String timeZone) {
```

30. return super.getCountry();

	31. }
	32. }
	Which two are correct? (Choose two.)
a.	Yen returns correct Country value.
b.	Euro returns correct Country value.
c.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
d.	Yen and Euro both return correct Country value.
e.	Compilation fails because of an error at line 25.
f.	Compilation fails because of an error at line 30.
ANS:	BE
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	Cil O O'
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=26	Choose the valid identifiers from those listed here. (Choose all that apply.)
(46)	
a.	BigOlLongStringWithMeaninglessName
b	\$int Sint
c.	bytes
d.	\$1
e.	finalist
f.	10 112
ANS:	ABCDE
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=27
(1520)

Class SomeException:
1. public class SomeException {
2. }

Class A:
1. public class A {
2.    public void doSomething() { }
3. }

Class B:
1. public class B extends A {
2.    public void doSomething() throws SomeException { }
```

	Which is true about the two classes? (Choose one.)
a.	Compilation of both classes will fail.
b.	Compilation of both classes will succeed.
c.	Compilation of class A will fail. Compilation of class B will succeed.
d.	Compilation of class B will fail. Compilation of class A will succeed.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	<sup>2</sup> 60° × <sup>2</sup> 0°
	CI CENTED

QN=28	Class TestException:
(1521)	1. public class TestException extends Exception {
	Class A:  1. public class A {  2.  3. public String sayHello(String name) throws TestException {  4.  5. if(name == null) {  6. throw new TestException();  7. }  8.  9. return "Hello "+ name;  10. }  11.  12. }  A programmer wants to use this code in an application:  45. A a=new A();  46. System.out.println(a.sayHello("John"));  Which two are true? (Choose two.)
a.	Class A will not compile.
b.	Line 46 can throw the unchecked exception TestException.
c.	Line 45 can throw the unchecked exception TestException.
d.	Line 46 will compile if the enclosing method throws a TestException.
e.	Line 46 will compile if enclosed in a try block, where TestException is
	caught.
f.	
ANS:	DE
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=29
               Consider the following application:
 (50)
               1. class Q6 {
                      public static void main(String args[])
               3.
                      Holder h = new Holder();
                      h.held = 100;
                      h.bump(h);
               6.
                      System.out.println(h.held);
               7.
               8. }
               10. class Holder
                      public int held;
               11.
                      public void bump(Holder theHolder)
               12.
               13.
                      theHolder.held++;
               14
               15.}
               15.}
               What value is printed out at line 6?
               100
 ANS:
 MARK:
 CHAPTER:
 MIX
               Yes
 CHOICES:
0N = 30
                Consider the following application:
(51)
                1. class Q7 {
                2.
                       public static void main(String args[]) {
                3.
                       double d = 12.3;
                       Decrementer dec = new Decrementer();
                4.
                5.
                       dec.decrement(d);
                6.
                       System.out.println(d);
                7.
                8.}
                9.
```

10. class Decrementer {

	11. public void decrement(double decMe) {
	12. $decMe = decMe - 1.0;$
	13. }
	14. }
	What value is printed out at line 6?
a.	0.0
b.	1.0
c.	12.3
d.	11.3
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	and the
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	We will be a second
•	10.0

```
QN=31
              Consider the following class definition:
              1. public class Test extends Base {
(173)
                      public Test(int j) {
                     public Test(int j, int k) {
                     super(j, k);
              Which of the following are legitimate calls to construct instances of the
               Test class? (Choose two.)
              Test t = new Test();
               Test t = new Test(1);
               Test t = new Test(1, 2);
              Test t = new Test(1, 2, 3);
              Test t = (new Base()).new Test(1);
ANS:
              BC
MARK:
CHAPTER:
              Yes
MIX
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=32
                Consider the following class definition:
(174)
                1. public class Test extends Base {
                2.
                        public Test(int j) {
```

3.

4. public Test(int j, int k) {

	5. super(j, k);
	6. }
	7. }
	Which of the following forms of constructor must exist explicitly in the
	definition of the Base class? Assume Test and Base are in the same package.
	(Choose two.)
a.	Base() { }
b.	Base(int j) { }
c.	Base(int j, int k) { }
d.	Base(int j, int k, int l) { }
e.	
f.	.0,0
ANS:	AC
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	* All Control of the

QN=33	Consider the following class:
(131)	1. class Cruncher {
	2. void crunch(int i) {
. C.	3. System.out.println("int version");
	4.
	5. void crunch(String s) {
\ \ \	6. System.out.println("String version");
	7.
	8.
<b>4</b> /4	9. public static void main(String args[]) {
	10. Cruncher crun = new Cruncher();
	11. char ch = 'p';
	12. crun.crunch(ch);
	13. }
	14. }
	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)
a.	Line 5 will not compile, because void methods cannot be overridden.
b.	Line 12 will not compile, because no version of crunch() takes a char
	argument.
c.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 12.
d.	The code will compile and produce the following output: int version.
e.	The code will compile and produce the following output: String version.
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes

CHOICES:			

```
QN=34
              Consider the following classes, declared in separate source files:
(172)
               1. public class Base {
                      public void method(int i) {
                      System.out.print("Value is "
              3.
              4.
              5. }
               1. public class Sub extends Base
                      public void method(int i) {
                      System.out.print("This value is " + i);
              3.
                      public void method(String s) {
                      System.out.print("I was passed "+ s
              6.
                      public static void main(String args[])
              8.
              9.
                      Base b1 = new Base();
              10.
                      Base b2 = \text{new Sub}();
                      b1.method(5);
               12.
                      b2.method(6);
               13.
               14. }
               What output results when the main method of the class Sub is run?(Choose
               one.)
              Value is 5Value is 6
               This value is 5This value is 6
               Value is 5This value is 6
               This value is 5Value is 6
               I was passed 5I was passed 6
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
Consider the following code. Which line will not compile? (Choose one.)

1. Object ob = new Object();
2. String[] stringarr = new String[50];
3. Float floater = new Float(3.14f);
```

4. ob = stringarr;

	5. ob = stringarr[5];
	6. floater = ob;
	7. ob = floater;
a.	Line 4
b.	Line 5
c.	Line 6
d.	Line 7
e.	
f.	2 2
ANS:	C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	1610
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	co se ine.
	Mase com

	* " CHO CO
QN=36	Consider the following code:
(156)	Ver VI Or Ver
	1. public class Assertification {
	<pre>public static void main(String[] args) {</pre>
	3. assert args.length == 0;
C	5. }
1013	A rillia right
	Which of the following conditions must be true in order for the code to throw
` ^	an AssertionError?
	Assume you are using release 5.0. (Choose two.)
a.	The source code must be compiled with the -source 1.5 flag.
b.	The application must be run with the -enableassertions flag or another
	assertionenabling flag.
c.	The args array must have exactly zero elements.
d.	The args array must have one or more elements.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	BD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=37 Consider the following code:

(64)

1. StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer();

- 2. sbuf = null;
- 3. System.gc();

	Choose true statement. (Choose one.)
a.	After line 2 executes, the StringBuffer object is garbage collected.
b.	After line 3 executes, the StringBuffer object is garbage collected.
c.	After line 2 executes, the StringBuffer object is eligible for garbage
	collection.
d.	After line 3 executes, the StringBuffer object is eligible for garbage
	collection.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	1 200
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=38	Consider the following code:
(135)	1. Cat sunflower;
	2. Washer wawa;
	3. SwampThing pogo;
	4.
. C	5. sunflower = new Cat();
	6. wawa = sunflower;
	7. pogo = (SwampThing)wawa;
` ^	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.) Where:
	Mammal extends Animal
	Cat, SwampThing extends Mammal
<b>4</b> / 4	Cat implements Washer
a.	Line 6 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Cat to a
	Washer.
b.	Line 7 will not compile, because you cannot cast an interface to a class.
c.	The code will compile and run, but the cast in line 7 is not required and can be eliminated.
d.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because
	runtime conversion from an interface to a class is not permitted.
e.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because the
	runtime class of wawa cannot be converted to type SwampThing.
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes

CHOICES:			

QN=39	Consider the following code:
(134)	1. Dog rover, fido;
	2. Animal anim;
	3.
	4. rover = new Dog();
	5. anim = rover;
	6. fido = (Dog)anim;
	Where:
	Mammal extends Animal
	Dog extends Mammal
	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)
	Line 5 will not compile.
b.	Line 6 will not compile.
c.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 6.
d.	The code will compile and run.
e.	The code will compile and run, but the cast in line 6 is not required and can
	be eliminated.
f.	
ANS:	D (S)
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
	*XO_

QN=40	Consider the following code:
(147)	1. for (int $i = 0$ ; $i < 2$ ; $i++$ ) {
	2. for (int $j = 0$ ; $j < 3$ ; $j++$ ) {
	3. if $(i == j)$ {
	4. continue;
	5. }
	6. System.out.println(" $i = " + i + " j = " + j$ );
	7. }
	8. }
	Which lines would be part of the output? (Choose four.)
a.	i = 0 j = 0
b.	i = 0 $j = 1$
c.	i = 0 $j = 2$
d.	i = 1 $j = 0$
e.	i = 1 $j = 1$
f.	i = 1 $j = 2$

ANS:	BCDF
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=41
              Consider the following code:
(148)
              1. outer: for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
                     for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
              3.
                     if (i == j) {
                     continue outer;
              5.
                     System.out.println("i = " + i +
              6.
              7.
              8. }
              Which lines would be part of the output? (Choose one.)
              i = 0 j = 0
               i = 0 j = 1
               i = 0 j = 2
                   j = 0
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=42	Consider the following code:
(136)	1. Raccoon rocky;
	2. SwampThing pogo;
	3. Washer w;
	4.
	5. rocky = new Raccoon();
	6. w = rocky;
	7. pogo = w;
	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.) Where:
	Mammal extends Animal
	Dog, Raccoon, Swamp Thing extends Mammal
	Raccoon implements Washer
a.	Line 6 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Raccoon to

	a Washer.
b.	Line 7 will not compile; an explicit cast is required to convert a Washer to
	a SwampThing.
c.	The code will compile and run.
d.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because
	runtime conversion from an interface to a class is not permitted.
e.	The code will compile but will throw an exception at line 7, because the
	runtime class of w cannot be converted to type SwampThing.
f.	2 2
ANS:	B
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	100 × 100
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=43	Consider the following definition:
(175)	O. VI Brugg
This de	<ol> <li>public class Outer {</li> <li>public int a = 1;</li> <li>private int b = 2;</li> <li>public void method(final int c) {</li> <li>int d = 3, f=10;</li> <li>class Inner {</li> <li>private void iMethod(int e) {</li> <li>}</li> <li>}</li> <li>}</li> <li>}</li> <li>Which variables can be referenced at line 8? (Choose four.)</li> </ol>
a.	a
b.	Ъ
c.	c
d.	d
e.	e
f.	f
ANS:	ABCE
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=44	Consider the following line of code:	
-------	--------------------------------------	--

(49)	
	int[] x = new int[25];
	After execution, which statements are true? (Choose two.)
a.	x[24] is 0
b.	x[24] is undefined
c.	x[25] is 0
d.	x[0] is null
e.	x.length is 25
f.	
ANS:	AE
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=45	Consider these classes, defined in separate source files:
(169)	1112 194
	1. public class Test 1 {
<b>~</b> C	public float aMethod(float a, float b) throws IOException { }
0	3. ) Mile colle
is s	1. public class Test2 extends Test1 {
	2.
	3.}
	Which of the following methods would be legal (individually) at line 2 in
	class Test2? (Choose two)
a.	float aMethod(float a, float b) {}
b.	public int aMethod(int a, int b) throws Exception {}
c.	public float aMethod(float a, float b) throws Exception {}
d.	public float aMethod(float p, float q) {}
e.	
f.	
ANS:	BD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=46 Consider this class: (167)
```

- 1. public class Test1 {
- 2. public float aMethod(float a, float b) {

	3. }
	4.
	5. }
	Which of the following methods would be legal if added (individually) at line
	4? (Choose three.)
a.	public int aMethod(int a, int b) { }
b.	public float aMethod(float a, float b) { }
c.	<pre>public float aMethod(float a, float b, int c) throws Exception { }</pre>
d.	public float aMethod(float c, float d) { }
e.	private float aMethod(int a, int b, int c) { }
f.	10,0
ANS:	ACE
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	* A. Wie C. D.

Give:
11. public static Iterator reverse(List list) {
12. Collections.reverse(list);
13. return list.iterator();
[4.]
15. public static void main(String[] args) {
16. List list = new ArrayList();
17. list.add(" 1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");
8. for (Object obj: reverse(list))
19. System.out.print(obj + ",");
20. }
What is the result? (Choose one.)
3, 2, 1,
1, 2, 3,
Compilation fails.
The code runs with no output.
An exception is thrown at runtime.
Yes

QN=48	Given a string constructed by calling s = new String("xyzzy"), which of the
(212)	calls modifies the string? (Choose one.)
a.	s.append("aaa");
b.	s.trim();
c.	s.substring(3);
d.	s.replace('z', 'a');
e.	s.concat(s);
f.	None of the above
ANS:	F A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=49	Given arrays a1 and a2, which call returns true if a1 and a2 have the same
(231)	length, and a1[i].equals(a2[i]) for every legal index i? (Choose one.)
a.	java.util.Arrays.equals(a1, a2);
b.	java.util.Arrays.compare(a1, a2);
c.	java.util.List.compare(a1, a2);
d.	
e.	and colle
f.	
ANS:	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=50	Given the following class:
(248)	public class Xyz implements java.io.Serializable {
	public int iAmPublic; private int iAmPrivate; static int iAmStatic; transient
	int iAmTransient; volatile int iAmVolatile;
	Assuming the class does not perform custom serialization, which fields are written when an instance of Xyz is serialized? (Choose three.)
a.	iAmPublic
b.	iAmPrivate
c.	iAmStatic
d.	iAmTransient

e.	iAmVolatile	
f.		
ANS:	ABE	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=51	Given the following code, and making no other changes, which
(113)	combination of access modifiers (public, protected, or private) can legally be
	placed before aMethod() on line 3 and be placed before aMethod() on line 8?
	(Choose one.)
	1. class SuperDuper
	2. {
	3. void aMethod() { }
	2. { 3.
	5.
	6. class Sub extends SuperDuper
	8. void aMethod() { }
	9. }
a.	line 3: public; line 8: private
b.	line 3: protected; line 8: private
c.	line 3: default; line 8: private
d.	line 3: private; line 8: protected
e.	line 3: public; line 8: protected
f.	40
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=52 (187)	Given the following code, which of the following will compile? (Choose three.)	
	enum Spice { NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CORIANDER, ROSEMARY; }	
a.	Spice sp = Spice.NUTMEG; Object ob = sp;	
b.	Spice sp = Spice.NUTMEG; Object ob = (Object)sp;	
c.	Object ob = new Object(); Spice sp = ob	
d.	Object ob = new Object(); Spice sp = (Spice)ob;	
e.	String ob = new String(); Spice sp = ob;	
f.		

ANS:	ABD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=53 (224)	Given the following:
( ')	List <string> names = new ArrayList<string>();</string></string>
	which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)
a.	<pre>Iterator<string> iter = names.iterator();</string></pre>
b.	for (String s:names)
c.	while (String s:names)
d.	" This can
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AB
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	() (6) (9)

```
(1524)
              11. static class A {
              Ĭ2.
                      void process() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }
              13. }
              14. static class B extends A {
                      void process() { System.out.println("B"); }
              15.
              16. }
              17.public static void main(String[] args) {
              18.
                      A a=new B();
              19.
                      a.process();
              20. }
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
              The code runs with no output.
              An exception is thrown at runtime.
              Compilation fails because of an error in line 15.
              Compilation fails because of an error in line 18.
               Compilation fails because of an error in line 19.
ANS:
```

MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=55
              Given:
(1407)
              public class Bar {
              public static void main(String [] args) {
              int x = 5;
              boolean b1 = \text{true}; boolean b2 = \text{false}; if((x==4) && !b2)
              System.out.print("1"); System.out.print("2");
              if ((b2 = true) && b1) System.out.print("3");
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
               1 2 3
              Compilation fails.
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=56	Given:
(1418)	<ol> <li>public interface A {</li> <li>String DEFAULT_GREETING = "Hello World";</li> <li>public void method1();</li> <li>}</li> </ol>
	A programmer wants to create an interface called B that has A as its parent. Which interface declaration is correct? (Choose one.)
a.	public interface B extends A { }
b.	public interface B implements A {}

public interface B instanceOf A {}
public interface B inheritsFrom A { }
A
0.5
Yes

```
QN=57
             Given:
(1420)
              10. abstract public class Employee {
                    protected abstract double getSalesAmount();
             11.
              12.
                    public double getCommision() {
              13.
                    return getSalesAmount() * 0.15;
              14.
              15. 1
              16. class Sales extends Employee {
              17.// insert method here
              18. }
              Which two methods, inserted independently at line 17, correctly complete the
              Sales class? (Choose two.)
              double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45;
              bublic double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45;
              private double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }
              protected double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45;
ANS:
              BD
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=58
(I530)

10. class MakeFile {
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {
12.     try {
13.     File directory = new File("d");
14.     File file = new File(directory,"f");
```

15. if(!file.exists()) {

	16. file.createNewFile();
	17. }
	18. }catch (IOException e) {
	19. e.printStackTrace ();
	20. }
	21. }
	22. }
	The current directory does NOT contain a directory named "d." Which three
	are true? (Choose three.)
a.	Line 16 is never executed.
b.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
c.	Line 13 creates a File object named "d."
d.	Line 14 creates a File object named "f."
e.	Line 13 creates a directory named "d" in the file system.
f.	Line 16 creates a directory named "d" and a file 'f' within it in the file
	system.
ANS:	BCD A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
8	
	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	in the state of th
QN=59	Given:
(1415)	
	10. class Nav{
	public enum Direction { NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST }
	12. }
	13. public class Sprite{
	14. // insert code here
	15. }
	Which code, inserted at line 14, allows the Sprite class to compile? (Choose
	one.)
a.	Direction d = NORTH;
b.	Nav.Direction d = NORTH;
c.	Direction d = Direction.NORTH;
d.	Nav.Direction d = Nav.Direction.NORTH;
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
L	

```
QN=60
              Given:
(1416)
               10. interface Foo { int bar(); }
               11. public class Sprite {
                      public int fubar( Foo foo) { return foo.bar();
               12.
               13.
                      public void testFoo() {
               14.
                      fubar(
               15.
                      // insert code here
               16.
                      );
              17. }
               18. }
              Which code, inserted at line 15, allows the class Sprite to compile? (Choose
              one.)
               Foo { public int bar() { return 1; }
               new Foo { public int bar() { return 1; }
               new Foo() { public int bar(){return 1; } }
               new class Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
CHOICES:
```

QN=61	Given:
(1528)	
	10. public class ClassA {
	11. public void count(int i) {
	12. $\operatorname{count}(++i)$ ;
	13. }
	14. } And:
	20. ClassA a = new ClassA();
	21. a.count(3);
	Which exception or error should be thrown by the virtual machine? (Choose one.)
a.	StackOverflowError
b.	NullPointerException

c.	NumberFormatException	
d.	IllegalArgumentException	
e.	ExceptionInlnitializerError	
f.		
ANS:	A	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

```
QN=62
              Given:
(1419)
              11. public abstract class Shape {
              12.
                     int x;
              13.
                     int y
                     public abstract void draw();
              14.
                     public void setAnchor(int x, int y)
              15.
              16.
                     this.x = x;
              17.
                     this.y = y;
              18.
              19. }
              and a class Circle that extends and fully implements the Shape class. Which
              is correct? (Choose one.)
              Shape s = new Shape(); s.setAnchor(10,10); s.draw();
              Circle c = new Shape(); c.setAnchor(10,10); c.draw();
              Shape s = new Circle(); s.setAnchor(10,10); s.draw();
              Shape s = new Circle(); s->setAnchor(10,10); s->draw();
              Circle c = new Circle(); c.Shape.setAnchor(10,10); c.Shape.draw();
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=63
                Given:
(1425)
                 11. public static void main(String[] args) {
                 12.
                        Object obj = new int[] \{1,2,3\};
                 13.
                        int[] someArray = (int[])obj;
                 14.
                        for (int i: someArray) System.out.print(i +" ");
```

	What is the result? (Choose one.)
a.	1 2 3
b.	Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.
c.	Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.
d.	Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.
e.	A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=64
             Given:
(1526)
             11. public static void main(String[] args)
              12.
                    try {
             13.
                    args=null;
                    args[0] = "test";
              14.
                    System.out.println(args[0]);
              15.
                    }catch (Exception ex) {
              16.
             17.
                    System.out.println("Exception");
                    }catch (NullPointerException npe) {
              18.
                    System.out.println("NullPointerException");
              19.
              20.
             21.
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
              Test
             Exception
              Compilation fails.
             NullPointerException
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=65 Given:

(1421)

11. public static void parse(String str) {

	10 (
	12. try {
	13. float f= Float.parseFloat(str);
	14. } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
	15. $f = 0;$
	16. } finally {
	17. System.out.println(f);
	18. }
	19. }
	20. public static void main(String[] args) {
	21. parse("invalid");
	22. }
	What is the result? (Choose one.)
a.	0.0
b.	Compilation fails.
c.	A ParseException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
d.	A NumberFormatException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
e.	
f.	61, 00, 461,
ANS:	В
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX 🔪	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=66	Given:
(1532)	46,
<b>4</b> // 4	11. String test = "This is a test";
	12. String[] tokens = test.split("\s");
	13. System.out.println(tokens.length);
	What is the result? (Choose one.)
a.	0
b.	1
c.	4
d.	Compilation fails.
e.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=67 (1519)	Given:
	12. public class AssertStuff { 14.  public static void main(String [] args) { 15.  int x= 5; 16.  int y= 7; 18.  assert (x > y): "stuff"; 19.  System.out.println("passed"); 20.  } 21. }  And these command line invocations:  java AssertStuff java -ea AssertStuff  What is the result? (Choose one.)
	Passed Stuff
b.	Stuff Passed
c.	passed An AssertionError is thrown with the word "stuff" added to the stack trace.
	passed An AssertionError is thrown without the word "stuff" added to the stack trace.
e.	passed An AssertionException is thrown with the word "stuff" added to the stack trace.
	passed An AssertionException is thrown without the word "stuff" added to the stack trace.
ANS:	С
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX CHOICES:	Yes

```
QN=68
                 Given:
(1516)
                  12. public class Test {13. public enum Dogs {collie, harrier};
                  14.
                         public static void main(String [] args) {
                  15.
                         Dogs myDog = Dogs.collie;
```

switch (myDog) { 16.

```
17.
                     case collie:
              18.
                     System.out.print("collie ");
              19.
                     case harrier:
              20.
                     System.out.print("harrier");
              21.
              22.
                     }
              23. }
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
              collie
              harrier
              Compilation fails.
              collie harrier
              An exception is thrown at runtime.
ANS:
              D
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=69
              Given:
(1414)
              13. public class Pass {
                     public static void main(String [] args) {
              15.
                     int x = 5;
              16.
                     Pass p = new Pass();
              17.
                     p.doStuff(x);
                     System.out.print(" main x = "+ x);
              18.
              19.
              20.
              21.
                     void doStuff(int x) {
              22.
                     System.out.print("doStuff x = "+ x++);
              23.
              24. }
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
              Compilation fails.
              An exception is thrown at runtime.
              doStuff x = 6 main x = 6
              doStuff x = 5 main x = 5
              doStuff x = 5 main x = 6
              doStuff x = 6 main x = 5
ANS:
              D
MARK:
```

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=70
              Given:
(1413)
              13. public class Pass {
                     public static void main(String [] args) {
              14.
                     int x = 5;
              15.
              16.
                     Pass p = new Pass():
              17.
                     p.doStuff(x);
                     System.out.print(" main x = "+ x);
              18.
              19.
              20.
                     void doStuff(int x) {
              21.
              22.
                     System.out.print("doStuffx =
              23.
              24. }
              What is the result? (Choose one.)
              Compilation fails.
              An exception is thrown at runtime.
              doStuffx = 6 main x = 6
              doStuffx = 5 main x = 5
              doStuffx = 5 main x = 6
              doStuffx = 6 main x = 5
ANS:
              D 🕙
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=71
                Given:
(1409)
                 20. public class CreditCard {
                 22.
                        private String cardlD;
                 23.
                        private Integer limit;
                 24.
                        public String ownerName;
                 26.
                        public void setCardInformation(String cardID,
                 27.
                        String ownerName,
                 28.
                        Integer limit) {
                 <del>29.</del>
                        this.cardlD = cardlD;
```

this.ownerName = ownerName;

this.limit = limit:

30.

31.

	32. }	
	33. }	
	Which is true? (Choose one.)	
a.	The class is fully encapsulated.	
b.	The code demonstrates polymorphism.	
c.	The ownerName variable breaks encapsulation.	
d.	The cardlD and limit variables break polymorphism.	
e.	The setCardInformation method breaks encapsulation.	
f.		
ANS:	C	
MARK:	1 .00	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

Given:		
10, 18, 11,		
23. Object [] myObjects = {		
24. new Integer(12),		
25. new String("foo"),		
26. new Integer(5),		
27. new Boolean(true)		
28. };		
29. java.util.Array.sort(myObjects);		
30. for(int i=0; i <myobjects.length; i++)="" td="" {<=""></myobjects.length;>		
31. System.out.print(myObjects[i].toString());		
32. System.out.print("");		
33. }		
What is the result? (Choose one.)		
Compilation fails due to an error in line 23.		
Compilation fails due to an error in line 29.		
A ClassCastException occurs in line 29.		
A ClassCastException occurs in line 31.		
The value of all four objects prints in natural order.		
В		
2		
Yes		

<b>Q</b> N=73	Given:

```
(1408)
              31. // some code here
              32. try {
              33. // some code here
              34. } catch (SomeException se) {
              35. // some code here
              36. } finally {
              37. // some code here
              38. }
              Under which three circumstances will the code on line 37 be executed?
              (Choose three.)
              The instance gets garbage collected.
              The code on line 33 throws an exception.
              The code on line 35 throws an exception.
              The code on line 31 throws an exception.
              The code on line 33 executes successfully.
              BCE
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

	.0.			
QN=74	Given:			
(1522)				
	33. try {			
	34. // some code here			
	35. }catch (NullPointerException e1) {			
	36. System.out.print("a");			
	37. }catch (RuntimeException e2) {			
	38. System.out.print("b");			
	39. } finally {			
	40. System.out.print("c");			
	41. }			
	What is the result if a NullPointerException occurs on line 34? (Choose or			
a.	c			
b.	a			
c.	ab			
d.	ac			
e.	bc			
f.	abc			
ANS:	D			

MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=75	Given:		
(1422)			
	55. int []x= {1, 2,3,4, 5}; 56. int y[] =x; 57. System.out.println(y[2]);		
	56. int y[] =x;		
	57. System.out.println(y[2]);		
	Which is true? (Choose one.)		
a.	Line 57 will print the value 2.		
b.	Line 57 will print the value 3.		
c.	Compilation will fail because of an error in line 55.		
d.	Compilation will fail because of an error in line 56.		
e.	0, 0, 0,		
f.			
ANS:	B		
MARK:	0.5		
CHAPTER:			
MIX	Yes		
CHOICES:			

QN=76	Given:	
(1518)		
,	3. public class test {	
	P. public static void main(String [] a) {	
	10. assert a.length == 1;	
	11. }	
	12.}	
	Which two will produce an AssertionError? (Choose two.)	
a.	java test	
b.	java -ea test	
c.	java test file1	
d.	java -ea test file1	
e.	java -ea test file1 file2	
f.	java -ea:test test file1	
ANS:	BE	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	

CHOICES.	
чноісез.	

ON 77	C:			
QN=77	Given:			
(1529)	1. public class TestString3 {			
	2. public static void main(String[] args) {			
	3. // insert code here			
	5. System.out.println(s);			
	6. }			
	7. }			
	Which two code fragments, inserted independently at line 3, generate the			
	output 4247? (Choose two.)			
a.	String $s = "123456789"$ ; $s = (s-"123")$ .replace $(1,3,"24") - "89"$ ;			
b.	StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");			
	s.delete(0,3).replace(1,3, "24").delete(4,6);			
c.	StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");			
	s.substring(3,6).delete(1,3).insert(1, "24");			
d.	StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");			
	s.substring(3,6).delete(1,2).insert(1, "24");			
e.	StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");			
	s.delete(0,3).delete(1,3).delete(2,5).insert(1, "24");			
f.				
ANS:	BE S			
MARK:				
CHAPTER:	.0. 4/1/2			
MIX	Yes			
CHOICES:	S: A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRAC			
	AWA-			

QN=78	Given:	
(1514)	10. class Line {	
	11. public static class Point { }	
	12. }	
	13.	
	14. class Triangle {	
	15. // insert code here	
	16. }	
	Which code, inserted at line 15, creates an instance of the Point class defined	
	in Line? (Choose one.)	
a.	Point p = new Point();	
b.	Line.Point p = new Line.Point();	
c.	The Point class cannot be instatiated at line 15.	
d.	Line l = new Line(); Point p = new l.Point();	
e.		

f.		
ANS:	В	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	<b>A</b> /.
CHOICES:		

Given:
10. public class Bar {
11. static void foo(intx)
12. // insert code here
13. }
14. }
Which two code fragments, inserted independently at line 12, will allow the
class to compile? (Choose two.)
foreach(x) System.out.println(z);
for(int z : x) System.out.println(z);
while(x.hasNext()) System.out.println(x.next());
for( int i=0; i < x.length; i++ ) System.out.println(x[i]);
BD
Yes
10

QN=80	Given:
(1405)	11. public interface Status {
	12. /* insert code here */ int MY_VALUE = 10;
	13. }
	Which three are valid on line 12? (Choose three.)
a.	final
b.	static
c.	native
d.	public
e.	protected
f.	abstract
ANS:	ABD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=81
             Given:
(1523)
             class A {
             public void process() { System.out.print("A"); }
             public static void main(String[] args)
             catch (Exception e) { System.out.print("Exception"
             class B extends A {
             public void process() throws RuntimeException
             super.process();
             if (true) throw new RuntimeException(); System.out.print("B");
             What is the result? (Choose one.)
             Exception
             A Exception
             A Exception B
             A B Exception
             Compilation fails because of an error in line: public void process() throws
             RuntimeException
             Compilation fails because of an error in line: try { ((A)new
             B()).process(); }
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
             Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=82	How can you ensure that multithreaded code does not deadlock? (Choose
(209)	one.)
a.	Synchronize access to all shared variables.
b.	Make sure all threads yield from time to time.
c.	Vary the priorities of your threads.
d.	There is no single technique that can guarantee non-deadlocking code.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=84	How do you prevent shared data from being corrupted in a multithreaded
- V. C.	environment? (Choose one.)
a.	Mark all variables as synchronized.
b.	Mark all variables as volatile.
c.	Use only static variables.
d.	Access the variables only via synchronized methods.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=85	How do you use the File class to list the contents of a directory? (Choose
(236)	one.)
a.	String[] contents = myFile.list();
b.	File[] contents = myFile.list();
c.	StringBuilder[] contents = myFile.list();
d.	The File class does not provide a way to list the contents of a directory.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A

MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=86	How many bytes does the following code write to file dest? (Choose one.)
(237)	
	1. try {
	2. FileOutputStream fos = newFileOutputStream("dest");
	<ol> <li>DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(fos);</li> </ol>
	4. dos.writeInt(3);
	5. dos.writeFloat(0.0001f);
	6. dos.close();
	7. fos.close();
	6. dos.close(); 7. fos.close(); 8. }
	9. catch (IOException e) { }
a.	
b.	8
c.	12
d.	16
e.	The number of bytes depends on the underlying system.
f.	
ANS:	B Mills all?
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	160

QN=87	How many locks does an object have? (Choose one.)
(204)	
a.	One
b.	One for each method
c.	One for each synchronized method
d.	One for each non-static synchronized method
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=88	If all three top-level elements occur in a source file, they must appear in
(48)	which order? (Choose one.)
a.	Imports, package declarations, classes/interfaces/enums
b.	Classes/interfaces/enums, imports, package declarations
c.	Package declaration must come first; order for imports and
	class/interfaces/enum definitions is not significant
d.	Package declaration, imports, class/interface/enum definitions.
e.	Imports must come first; order for package declarations and
	class/interface/enum definitions is not significant
f.	
ANS:	D A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=89	If class Y extends class X, the two classes are in different packages, and
(123)	class X has a protected method called abby(), then any instance of Y may call
	the abby() method of any
	other instance of Y.
a.	True
b.	False
c.	A Williams
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	13
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
If you attempt to compile and execute the following application, will it ever
QN=90
                print out the message In xxx?
(197)
                1. class TestThread3 extends Thread {
                       public void run() {
                2.
                       System.out.println("Running");
                3.
                       System.out.println("Done");
                4.
                5.
                6.
                       private void xxx() {
```

8. System.out.println("In xxx");

9.

	10.	
	10. 11.	<pre>public static void main(String args[]) {</pre>
	11. 12.	
		TestThread3 ttt = new TestThread3();
	13.	ttt.xxx();
	14.	ttt.start();
	12.	
	13. }	
a.	Yes	
b.	No	
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		
ANS:	A	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		250 001
MIX	Yes	The state of the s
CHOICES:		

QN=91	If you need a Set implementation that provides value-ordered iteration,
(1877)	which class should you use? (Choose one.)
a.	HashSet
b.	LinkedHashSet
C.	TreeSet
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=92 (1875)	In order for objects in a List to be sorted, those objects must implement which interface and method? (Choose one.)
a.	Comparable interface and its compareTo method.
b.	Comparable interface and its compare method
c.	Compare interface and its compareTo method
d.	Comparable interface and its equals method
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

instance of the StringBuffer class. After execution of line 2, sbuf still ferences the same instance.  StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer("FPT"); sbuf.append("-University");
StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer("FPT"); sbuf.append("-University");
sbuf.append("-University");
rue Oliveria de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della co
ılse
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es (es alid)

QN=94	In the following code fragment, after execution of line 1, sbuf references
(217)	an instance of the StringBuffer class. After execution of line 2, sbuf still
	references the same instance.
<b>4</b> / 4	
	I. StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer("FPT");
	2. sbuf.insert(3, "-University");
a.	True
b.	False
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=95	In the following code, what are the possible types for variable result?
(130)	(Choose the most complete true answer.)

. byte $b = 11$ ;
2. short $s = 13$ ;
8.  result = b * ++s;
byte, short, int, long, float, double
poolean, byte, short, char, int, long, float, double
byte, short, char, int, long, float, double
byte, short, char
nt, long, float, double
100
Yes
e me

	C. C.
QN=96	Interface helps manage the connection between a Java program and a
(7266)	database.
a.	ResultSet
b.	DriverManager
c.	Statement
d.	Connection
e. • •	
f.	
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	2

QN=97 (76)	Is it possible to define a class called Thing so that the following method can return true under certain circumstances?  boolean weird(Thing s) { Integer x = new Integer(5); return s.equals(x); }
a.	Yes
b.	No
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=98	Is it possible to write code that can execute only if the current thread owns
(205)	multiple locks?
a.	Yes
b.	No
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=99	JDBC supports and models.
(301)	(5)
a.	Single-tier and two-tier
b.	Two-tier and three-tier
c.	Three-tier and four-tier
d.	None of the others
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=100	MVC is short call of
(305)	
a.	Model-View-Controller
b.	Multiple-View-Controller
c.	Metal-View-Controller
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=101
             public class Test{
             public static void main(String[] args){
(129)
              byte b = 2; byte b1 = 3; b = b * b1;
              System.out.println("b="+b);
              What is the output?
              b=6
              No output because of compile error at line: b = b * b1;
              No output because of compile error at line: System.out.println("b="+b);
              No output because of compile error at line: byte b = 2;
              No output because of compile error at line: byte b = 3;
ANS:
              B
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

public class Test{
<pre>public static void main(String[] args){ Object ob1= new Object(); Object</pre>
ob2= new Object();
if(ob1.equals(ob2)) System.out.println("ob1 equals ob2"); if(ob1==ob2)
System.out.println("ob1==ob2"); System.out.println("Have a nice day!");
}
}
What is the output?
ob1 equals ob2
Have a nice day!
ob1==ob2
Have a nice day!
Have a nice day!
No output

e.		
f.		
ANS:	C	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		<b>^</b> /.
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		Gli OV

```
QN=103
             public class Test{
             public static void main(String[] args){ Object ob1= new Object(); Object
(4924)
              ob2 = ob1;
             if(ob1.equals(ob2)) System.out.println("ob1 equals ob2"); if(ob1==ob2)
             System.out.println("ob1==ob2"); System.out.println("Have a nice day!");
              What is the output?
              ob1 equals ob2
              ob1 = ob2
             Have a nice day!
              ob1 equals ob2
              Have a nice day!
              ob1 = ob2
              Have a nice day!
              None of the above
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              No
CHOICES:
```

```
public class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){ String s1 = "xyz";
String s2 = "xyz";
if (s1 == s2) System.out.println("Line 4"); if (s1.equals(s2))
System.out.println("Line 6");
```

	7.
	}
	What is the output?
a.	Line 4
	Line 6
b.	Line 4
c.	Line 6
d.	No output, compile error
e.	No output
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	C A WE
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=105
              public class Test{
(219)
              public static void main(String[] args){ String s1 = "xyz";
              String s2 = new String("xyz");
              if (s1 == s2) System.out.println("Line 4"); if (s1.equals(s2))
              System.out.println("Line 6");
              What is the output?
              Line 4
              Line 6
              Line 4
b.
              Line 6
              No output, compile error
              No output
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

QN=106 public class Test{
(4926) public static void main(String[] args){

```
String \overline{s1} = "xyz";
              String s2 = new String(s1);
              s2.intern();
              if (s1 == s2) System.out.println("Line 4");
              if (s1.equals(s2)) System.out.println("Line 6");
              What is the output?
              Line 4
              Line 6
              Line 4
              Line 6
              No output, compile error
              No output
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=107
              public class Test{
              public static void main(String[] args){ String s1 = "xyz";
(220)
              String s2 = new String(s1);
              s2=s2.intern();
              if (s1 == s2) System.out.println("Line 4");
              if (s1.equals(s2)) System.out.println("Line 6");
              What is the output? (choose 1)
               Line 4
               Line 6
               Line 4
               Line 6
               No output, compile error
               No output
ANS:
```

MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=108	Select correct statement about RMI. (choose 1)
(4941)	
	allow programmers to develop distributed Java programs with the same syntax and semantics used for non-distributed programs.
b.	use object serialization to marshal and unmarshal parameters, supporting
	true object-oriented polymorphism.
c.	RMI applications are often comprised of two separate programs: a server
	and a client.
d.	All the above
e.	* All Silvers
f.	
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=109	Select correct statement(s) about remote class.(choose one)
(4943)	
a.	It must extend java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject.
b.	It must implement the remote interface.
c.	It is the class whose methods provide services to clients.
d.	All the others choices
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=110 (4942)	Select correct statements about remote interface. (choose 1)
a.	A remote interface is an interface that describes the remotely accessible methods of a remote object.
b.	All remote interfaces must extend java.rmi.Remote.
c.	All methods in a remote interface must throw java.rmi.RemoteException

d.	The type of a remote reference is a remote interface
e.	All the others choices
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX CHOICES:	Yes
	Teg Charles
ON 111	C-1 DICODDECT

QN=111	Select INCORRECT statement about serialization. (choose 1)				
(4939)					
a.	The process of writing an object is called serialization.				
b.	To serialize an object, first create an instance of java.io.ObjectOutputStream.				
c.	When an Object Output Stream serializes an object that contains references to another object, every referenced object is not serialized along with the original object.				
d.	When an object is serialized, it will probably be deserialized by a different JVM.				
e.					
f.					
ANS:	C S				
MARK:					
CHAPTER:	16 117				
MIX	Yes				
CHOICES:					

QN=112 (4940)	Select INCORRECT statement about deserialize. (choose 1)			
a.	Any JVM that tries to describilize an object must have access to that object's class definition.			
b.	We use readObject() method of ObjectOutputStream class to deserialize.			
c.	The readObject method deserializes the next object in the stream and traverses its references to other objects recursively to deserialize all objects that are reachable from it.			
d.				
e.				
f.				
ANS:	В			
MARK:	1			
CHAPTER:				
MIX CHOICES:	Yes			

QN=113	Select incorrect statement about RMI server.(choose 1)				
(4944)					
a.	An RMI server is an application that creates one or more remote objects				
	and makes them available to clients.				
b.	An RMI server performs two tasks:				
	1. Create an instance of the remote object.				
	2. Bind the remote object to a name.				
c.	The RMI registry is a program that associates names with RMI services. A				
	server specifies a name for every remote object it provides.				
d.	A client accesses a remote object by specifying only the server name.				
e.	Ci 2 a				
f.	S MAN				
ANS:					
MARK:	1 18 28 69				
CHAPTER:	(C) x5:				
MIX	Yes				
CHOICES:					

	Select incorrect statement about ServerSocket class. (choose 1)					
(4938)						
a.	The most useful form of the ServerSocket constructor is public					
	ServerSocket(int portNumber)					
b.	A server socket, on the other hand, makes itself available and then waits					
	for clients to initiate connections.					
c.	To make the new object available for client connections, call its accept()					
	method, which returns an instance of ServerSocket					
d.	There is no way to know how long the accept() call will take.					
e.						
f.						
ANS:	C					
MARK:	1					
CHAPTER:						
MIX	Yes					
CHOICES:						

QN=115 (4937)	Select incorrect statement about Socket class. (choose 1)
a.	The java.net.Socket class contains code that knows how to find and communicate with a server through UDP.
b.	One of its constructors is: public Socket(String servername, int portNumber)

c.	You do not directly read from or write to a socket			
d.	The java.net.Socket class contains code that knows how to find and communicate with a server through TCP.			
e.				
f.	<u>^</u> /.			
ANS:	A			
MARK:				
CHAPTER:				
MIX	Yes			
CHOICES:				

QN=116	Select the correct statement about JDBC two-tier processing model.				
(7257)					
a.	A user's commands are delivered to the database or other data source, and				
	the results of those statements are sent back to the user.				
b.	Two-tier is referred to as a client/server configuration, with the user's				
	machine as the Server, and the machine housing the data source as the				
	Client.				
c.	User's commands are sent to a "middle tier" of services, which then sends				
	the commands to the data source.				
d.					
e.	(A) 18 1 5 7				
f.					
ANS:	A A A				
MARK:					
CHAPTER:	offic				
MIX	Yes				
CHOICES:	0				

QN=117	SQL keyword is followed by the selection criteria that specify the
(7265)	rows to select in a query
a.	FROM
b.	ORDER BY
c.	HAVING
d.	WHERE
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=118	Statement objects return SQL query results as objects
(7262)	
a.	DataSet
b.	ResultSet
c.	RecordSet
d.	RowSet
e.	
f.	
ANS:	B
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	C' C C'

QN=119	Study the statements:				
(4927)	1) When a JDBC connection is created, it is in auto-commit mode				
	2)Once auto-commit mode is disabled, no SQL statements will be committed				
	until you call the method commit explicitly				
a.	Only statement 1 is true				
b.	Only statement 2 is true				
c.	Both 1 and 2 are true				
d.	Both 1 and 2 are not true				
e.					
f.	\ \'\alpha				
ANS:	C All				
MARK:					
CHAPTER:	0				
MIX	Yes				
CHOICES:					

QN=120 (160)	Suppose a method called finallyTest() consists of a try block, followed by a catch block, followed by a finally block. Assuming the JVM doesn't crash and the code does not execute a System.exit() call, under what circumstances will the finally block not begin to execute? (Choose one.)
a.	The try block throws an exception, and the catch block also throws an exception.
b.	The try block throws an exception that is not handled by the catch block.
c.	The try block throws an exception, and the catch block calls finallyTest() in a way that causes another exception to be thrown.
d.	If the JVM doesn't crash and the code does not execute a System.exit() call, the finally block will always execute.
e.	

f.			
ANS:	D		
MARK:	1		
CHAPTER:			
MIX	Yes	<u> </u>	1.
CHOICES:			

QN=121	Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements and one
(56)	class definition. How do the imports affect the time required to load the
	class? (Choose one.)
a.	Class loading takes no additional time.
b.	Class loading takes slightly more time.
c.	Class loading takes significantly more time.
d.	
e.	* A. Silio Cili
f.	
ANS:	A O
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

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QN=122	Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements. How
(55)	do the imports affect the time required to compile the source file? (Choose
	one.)
a.	Compilation takes no additional time.
b.	Compilation takes slightly more time.
c.	Compilation takes significantly more time.
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=123	Suppose class A extends Object; Class B extends A; and class C extends B.
(247)	Of these, only class C implements java.io.Externalizable. Which of the
	following must be true in order to avoid an exception during deserialization
	of an instance of C? (Choose one.)
a.	A must have a no-args constructor.

b.	B must have a no-args constructor.
c.	C must have a no-args constructor.
d.	There are no restrictions regarding no-args constructors.
e.	
f.	<b>△</b> /.
ANS:	C
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=124	Suppose class A extends Object; class B extends A; and class C extends B.
(246)	Of these, only class C implements java.io. Serializable. Which of the
	following must be true in order to avoid an exception during deserialization
	of an instance of C? (Choose one.)
a.	A must have a no-args constructor.
b.	B must have a no-args constructor.
c.	C must have a no-args constructor.
d.	There are no restrictions regarding no-args constructors.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	B S
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	10 10
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=125	Suppose class A has a method called doSomething(), with default access.
(122)	Suppose class B extends A and overrides doSomething(). Which access modes may not apply to B's version of doSomething()? (Choose one)
a.	public
b.	private
c.	protected
d.	Default
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=126	Suppose class Supe, in package packagea, has a method called
(117)	doSomething(). Suppose class Subby, in package packageb, overrides
	doSomething(). What access modes may Subby's version of the method
	have? (Choose two.)
a.	public
b.	protected
c.	Default
d.	private
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AB
MARK:	1 200
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=127	Suppose class X contains the following method:
(190)	100 100
	void doSomething(int a, float b) { }
	Which of the following methods may appear in class Y, which extends X?
	(Choose one.)
a.	public void doSomething(int a, float b) { }
b.	private void doSomething(int a, float b) { }
c.	public void doSomething(int a, float b) throws java.io.IOException { }
d.	private void doSomething(int a, float b) throws java.io.IOException { }
e.	
f.	0
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=128	Suppose interface Inty defines five methods. Suppose class Classy declares
(119)	that it implements Inty but does not provide implementations for any of the
	five interface methods. Which are true? (Choose two.)
a.	The class will not compile.
b.	The class will compile if it is declared public.
c.	The class will compile if it is declared abstract.
d.	The class may not be instantiated.
e.	
f.	

ANS:	CD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=129	Suppose prim is an int and wrapped is an Integer. Which of the following
(222)	are legal Java statements? (Choose one.)
a.	prim = wrapped;
b.	wrapped = prim;
c.	prim = new Integer(9);
d.	wrapped = 9;
e.	All the above
f.	10 0 5 CO!
ANS:	E A Charles
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	70, V 6, Ve.
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

- C	
QN=130	Suppose salaries is an array containing floats. Which of the following are
(158)	valid loop control statements for processing each element of salaries?
	(Choose one.)
a.	for (float f:salaries)
b.	for (int i:salaries)
c.	for (float f::salaries)
d.	for (int i::salaries)
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=131	Suppose the declared type of x is a class, and the declared type of y is an
(139)	interface. When is the assignment $x = y$ ; legal? (Choose one.)
a.	When the type of x is Object
b.	When the type of x is an array
c.	Always
d.	Never
e.	

f.		
ANS:	A	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=132	Suppose the type of xarr is an array of XXX, and the type of yarr is an
(140)	array of YYY. When is the assignment xarr = yarr; legal? (Choose one.)
a.	Sometimes
b.	Always
c.	Never
d.	None of the others choices
e.	*Mg
f.	* The contract of the contract
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
MIX	No
CHOICES: 🦰	
	A HAIS WAR
QN=133	Suppose x and y are of type TrafficLightState, which is an enum. What is

QN=133	Suppose x and y are of type TrafficLightState, which is an enum. What is
(183)	the best way to test whether x and y refer to the same constant? (Choose
	one.)
a.	if (x == y)
b.	if (x.equals(y))
c.	if (x.toString().equals(y.toString()))
d.	if (x.hashCode() == y.hashCode())
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=134 (245)	Suppose you are writing a class that will provide custom deserialization. The class implements java.io.Serializable (not java.io.Externalizable). What access mode should the readObject() method have? (Choose one.)
a.	public
b.	protected
c.	default

d.	private	
e.		
f.		
ANS:	D	
MARK:	1	<b>^</b> /.
CHAPTER:		:09
MIX CHOICES:	Yes	1511 01
CHOICES.		

QN=135	Suppose you are writing a class that will provide custom serialization. The
(243)	class implements java.io.Serializable (not java.io.Externalizable). What
	access mode should the writeObject() method have? (Choose one.)
a.	public
b.	protected
c.	default
d.	private
e.	00, 00, 00,
f.	10 10 100
ANS:	D. (1)
MARK: _ (	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	A His Wall

	.02
QN=136	Suppose you want to create a custom thread class by extending
(211)	java.lang.Thread in order to provide some special functionality. Which of the
	following must you do? (Choose one.)
a.	Declare that your class implements java.lang.Runnable.
b.	Override run().
c.	Override start().
d.	Make sure that all access to all data is via synchronized methods.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=137	Suppose you want to write a class that offers static methods to compute
(214)	hyperbolic trigonometric functions. You decide to subclass java.lang.Math
	and provide the new functionality as a set of static methods. Which one

	statement is true about this strategy?
a.	The strategy works.
b.	The strategy works, provided the new methods are public.
c.	The strategy works, provided the new methods are not private.
d.	The strategy fails because you cannot subclass java.lang.Math.
e.	The strategy fails because you cannot add static methods to a subclass.
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	*63
MIX CHOICES:	Yes

QN=138	Swing components cannot be combined with AWT components.
(304)	A William Charles
a.	True
b.	False
c.	(U) 190 (D)
d.	
e.	(S) (S)
f.	
ANS:	A S
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	10 10
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=139 (299)	The class is the primary class that has the driver information.
a.	DriverManager
b.	Driver
c.	ODBCDriver
d.	None of the others
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=140 The class is used to implement a pull-down menu that provides a
--

(307)	number of items to select from.
a.	MenuBar
b.	Menu
c.	MenuItem
d.	PopUp
e.	
f.	CII OV
ANS:	В
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	483
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	10° × 10° ×

QN=141	The element method alters the contents of a Queue.
(1876)	A CHO CO
a.	True
b.	False
c.	
d.	
e	
f.	
ANS:	B
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	10 10
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=142	The Swing component classes can be found in the
(303)	package.
a.	javax.swing
b.	java.swing
c.	javax.swings
d.	javax.Swing
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=143	There are two classes in Java to enable communication using datagrams

(310)	namely.
a.	DataPacket and DataSocket
b.	DatagramPacket and DatagramSocket
c.	DatagramPack and DatagramSock
d.	A /.
e.	
f.	Call OV
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	401
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	1810 / 100

ON=144	This question concerns the following class definition:
(115)	1. package abcde;
(113)	1. package aboue,
	2. muhli selasa Dind (
	3. public class Bird {
	4. protected static int referenceCount = 0;
	5. public Bird() { referenceCount++; }
<b>\C</b>	6. protected void fly() { /* Flap wings, etc. */ }
0.	7. static int getRefCount() { return referenceCount; }
+.C	8. }
1013	Which statement is true about class Bird and the following class Parrot?
	(Choose one.)
` ^	1. package abcde;
	2.
	3. class Parrot extends abcde.Bird {
<b>4</b> / 4	4. public void fly() {
	5. /* Parrot-specific flight code. */
	6. }
	7. public int getRefCount() {
	8. return referenceCount;
	9. }
	10. }
a.	Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 4 because method fly() is protected
	in the superclass, and classes Bird and Parrot are in the same package.
b.	Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 4 because method fly() is protected
	in the superclass and public in the subclass, and methods may not be
	overridden to be more public.
c.	Compilation of Parrot.java fails at line 7 because method getRefCount() is
	static in the superclass, and static methods may not be overridden to be
	nonstatic.
d.	Compilation of Parrot.java succeeds, but a runtime exception is thrown if
	method fly() is ever called on an instance of class Parrot.
e.	Compilation of Parrot.java succeeds, but a runtime exception is thrown if
<u> </u>	je omprime of 1 mionjana success, out a familine exception is allown if

	method getRefCount() is ever called on an instance of class Parrot.
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=145 (116) 1. package abcde; 2. 3. public class Bird { 4. protected static int referenceCount = 0; 5. public Bird() { referenceCount ++; } 6. protected void fly() { ** Flap wings, etc. **/ } 7. static int getRefCount() { return referenceCount; } 8. } Which statement is true about class Bird and the following class Nightingale? (Choose one.) 1. package singers; 2. d. class Nightingale extends abcde.Bird { 4. Nightingale? (FreferenceCount++; } 5. 6. public static void main(String args[]) { 7. System.out.print("Before: " + referenceCount); 8. Nightingale florence = new Nightingale(); 9. System.out.print("After: " + referenceCount); 10. florence.fly(); 11. } 12. } a. The program will compile and execute. The output will be Before: 0 After: 2. b. The program will compile and execute. The output will be Before: 0 After: 1. c. Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 4 because static members cannot be overridden. d. Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 10 because method fly() is protected in the superclass. e. Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass. f. ANS: A AMARK: 2 CHAPTER:		
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<ul> <li>d. Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 10 because method fly() is protected in the superclass.</li> <li>e. Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.</li> <li>f.</li> <li>ANS: A</li> <li>MARK: 2</li> </ul>	c.	Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 4 because static members
protected in the superclass.  e. Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.  f.  ANS: A MARK: 2		cannot be overridden.
e. Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.  f.  ANS: A MARK: 2	d.	Compilation of Nightingale will fail at line 10 because method fly() is
at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.  f.  ANS: A MARK: 2		protected in the superclass.
f. ANS: A MARK: 2	e	Compilation of Nightingale will succeed, but an exception will be thrown
ANS: A MARK: 2		at line 10, because method fly() is protected in the superclass.
MARK: 2	f.	
	ANS:	Α
CHAPTER:	MARK:	2
	CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=146	This question involves IOException, AWTException, and EOFException.
(191)	They are all checked exception types. IOException and AWTException
	extend Exception, and EOFException extends OException.
	<b>À</b>
	Suppose class X contains the following method:
	void doSomething() throws IOException{}
	Something of the second of the
	Which of the following methods may appear in class Y, which extends X?
	(Choose three.)
0	void doSomething() { }
a.	
b.	void doSomething() throws AWTException { }
c.	void doSomething() throws EOFException { }
d.	<pre>void doSomething() throws IOException, EOFException { }</pre>
e.	(8)
f.	20,000
ANS:	ACD C C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

	URL referring to databases use the form:
(4930)	
a.	protocol:subprotocol:datasoursename
b.	protocol:datasoursename
c.	jdbc:odbc:datasoursename
d.	jdbc:datasoursename
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=148 What are the legal types for whatsMyType? (Choose one.) (142)  $short \ s=10;$ 

	whatsMyType = !s;
a.	short
b.	int
c.	There are no possible legal types.
d.	long
e.	char
f.	byte
ANS:	C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	483
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	180 × 100

QN=149	What does the following code do?
(75)	Integer i = null;
	if (i != null & i.intValue() == 5) System.out.println("Value is 5");
	V. V. O. Ve.
a.	Prints "Value is 5".
b.	Throws an exception.
c.	Compile error
d.	
e. • • •	
f.	
ANS:	B
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	2

QN=150	What does the following code fragment print out at line 9? (Choose one.)
(238)	
	1. FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("xx");
	2. for (byte b=10; b<50; b++)
	3. fos.write(b);
	4. fos.close();
	5. RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile("xx", "r");
	6. raf.seek(10);
	7. int $i = raf.read()$ ;
	8. raf.close()
	9. System.out.println(" $i = " + i$ );
a.	The output is $i = 30$ .
b.	The output is $i = 20$ .
c.	The output is $i = 10$ .

d.	There is no output because the code throws an exception at line 1.
e.	There is no output because the code throws an exception at line 5.
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=151
              What does the following code print?
(126)
               public class A
               static int x;
               public static void main(String[] args) { A that1 = new A();
               A that 2 = \text{new A}();
               that 1.x = 5; that 2.x = 1000; x = 1000
               System.out.println(x);
               1000
ANS:
               D
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
               Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN = 152
                What happens when you try to compile and run the following application?
(251)
                (Choose one.)
                1. import java.io.*;
                2.
                3. public class Xxx {
                        public static void main(String[] args) {
                5.
                        try {
```

- 6. File f = new File("xxx.ser");
- 7. FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(f);

```
ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
              8.
              9.
                     oos.writeObject(new Object());
              10.
                     oos.close();
              11.
                     fos.close();
              12.
                     catch (Exception x) { }
              13.
              14.
              15. }
              Compiler error at line 9.
              An exception is thrown at line 9.
              An exception is thrown at line 10.
              No compiler error and no exception.
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
              Yes
MIX
CHOICES:
```

QN=153 (59)	What happens when you try to compile and run the following code? public class Q {
	static String s;
	<pre>public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("&gt;&gt;" + s + "&lt;&lt;");</pre>
	Tellion As
a.	The code does not compile
b.	The code compiles, and prints out >><<
c.	The code compiles, and prints out >>null<<
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

What happens when you try to compile and run this application? (Choose

1. import java.util.\*;

one.)

2.

QN=154 (230)

	3. public class Apple {
	4. public static void main(String[] a) {
	5. Set <apple> set = new TreeSet<apple>();</apple></apple>
	6. set.add(new Apple());
	7. set.add(new Apple());
	8. set.add(new Apple());
	9. }
	10. }
a.	Compiler error.
b.	An exception is thrown at line 6.
c.	An exception is thrown at line 7.
d.	An exception is thrown at line 8.
e.	No exception is thrown.
f.	o ve ine
ANS:	C OS ON ON O
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	* All Silver Co
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	S. 1 0, 48,

QN=155	What is -50 >> 2
(86)	
a.	A negative number with very large magnitude.
b.	A positive number with very large magnitude.
c.	-13
d.	-25
e.	13
f.	25
ANS:	C
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=156	What is 7 % -4?
(72)	
a.	-3
b.	3
c.	-4
d.	4
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В

MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=157	What is -8 % 5?
(71)	
a.	-3
b.	3
c.	-2
d.	2
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A SS COL
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=158	What is the difference between the rules for method-call conversion and
(146)	the rules for assignment conversion? (Choose one.)
a.	There is no difference; the rules are the same.
b.	Method-call conversion supports narrowing, assignment conversion does
•	not.
c.	Assignment conversion supports narrowing, method-call conversion does
A	not.
d.	Method-call conversion supports narrowing if the method declares that it
	throws ClassCastException.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
N=159	What is the minimal modification that will make this code compile correctly
109)	(Choose one.)
	1. final class Aaa

- 2. {
- 3.
- int xxx;
  void yyy() { xxx = 1; } 4.

	5. }
	6.
	7.
	8. class Bbb extends Aaa
	9. {
	10. final Aaa finalref = new Aaa();
	11.
	12. final void yyy()
	13. {
	14. System.out.println("In method yyy()");
	15. finalref.xxx = 12345;
	16. }
	17. }
	On line 1, remove the final modifier.
	On line 10, remove the final modifier.
	Remove line 15.
d.	On lines 1 and 10, remove the final modifier.
e.	The code will compile as is. No modification is needed.
f.	61, 0, 61,
ANS:	A
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
	Yes
CHOICES:	<b>(1)</b> (2) (5)

QN=160	What is the range of values that can be assigned to a variable of type byte?
(54)	(Choose one.)
a. 🔨 🗸	Depends on the underlying hardware
b.	0 through 2^8 – 1
c.	0 through 2^16 - 1
d.	-2^7 through 2^7 - 1
e.	-2^15 through 2^15 - 1
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=161	What is the range of values that can be assigned to a variable of type short?
(53)	(Choose one.)
a.	Depends on the underlying hardware
b.	0 through 2^16 - 1

c.	0 through 2^32 - 1
d.	-2^15 through 2^15 - 1
e.	-2^31 through 2^31 - 1
f.	
ANS:	D A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
	realier Coduct
ON 160	What is the moult of attack is to come its and as wet the following and

QN=162 (242) What is the result of attempting to compile and execute the following code fragment? Assume that the code fragment is part of an application that has write permission in the current working directory. Also assume that before execution, the current working directory does not contain a file called datafile. (Choose one.)  1. try { 2. RandomAccessFile raf = new 3. RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes CHOICES:		
write permission in the current working directory. Also assume that before execution, the current working directory does not contain a file called datafile. (Choose one.)  1. try { 2.    RandomAccessFile raf = new 3.    RandomAccessFile('datafile', 'rw'); 4.    BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6.    DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8.    dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9.    dos.close(); 10.    bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { } 14. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	QN=162	
execution, the current working directory does not contain a file called datafile. (Choose one.)  1. try { 2.     RandomAccessFile raf = new 3.     RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw"); 4.     BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6.     DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8.     dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9.     dos.close(); 10.     bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a.     The code fails to compile. b.     The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c.     The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d.     The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS:     A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX     Yes	(242)	
datafile. (Choose one.)  1. try { 2. RandomAccessFile raf = new 3. RandomAccessFile("datafile","rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { } 8. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		
1. try { 2. RandomAccessFile raf = new 3. RandomAccessFile("datafile","rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { } a. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		execution, the current working directory does not contain a file called
2. RandomAccessFile raf = new 3. RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		datafile. (Choose one.)
2. RandomAccessFile raf = new 3. RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		
3. RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw"); 4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile. b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		1. try {
4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf); 5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		
5. 6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos); 7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. taf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A  MARK: 2  CHAPTER:  MIX Yes		3. RandomAccessFile("datafile", "rw");
7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e.  f.  ANS:  A MARK:  2 CHAPTER:  MIX Yes		4. BufferedOutputStream bos = new BufferedOutputStream(raf);
7. 8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI); 9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e.  f.  ANS:  A MARK:  2 CHAPTER:  MIX Yes	81	5.
9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS:  A MARK:  CHAPTER:  MIX  Yes		6. DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(bos);
9. dos.close(); 10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS:  A MARK:  CHAPTER:  MIX  Yes		7. <b>.</b>
10. bos.close(); 11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A  MARK: 2  CHAPTER:  MIX Yes	Kills.	8. dos.writeDouble(Math.PI);
11. raf.close(); 12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		9. dos.close();
12. } 13. catch (IOException e) { }  a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		10. bos.close();
a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A  MARK: 2  CHAPTER:  MIX Yes		11. raf.close();
a. The code fails to compile.  b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.  c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f.  ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	4.7 A	[2. ]
b. The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4. c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system. d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile. e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		13. catch (IOException e) { }
c. The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.  d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	a.	The code fails to compile.
d. The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory contains a file called datafile.  e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	b.	The code compiles but throws an exception at line 4.
contains a file called datafile.  e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	c.	The code compiles and executes but has no effect on the local file system.
e. f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	d.	The code compiles and executes; afterward, the current working directory
f. ANS: A MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes		contains a file called datafile.
MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	e.	
MARK: 2 CHAPTER: MIX Yes	f.	
CHAPTER: MIX Yes	ANS:	A
MIX Yes	MARK:	2
	CHAPTER:	
CHOICES:	MIX	Yes
	CHOICES:	

QN=163	What is the return type of the instance of operator?
(83)	

a.	A reference
b.	A class
c.	An int
d.	A boolean
e.	
f.	
ANS:	
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=164	What method of the java.io. File class can create a file on the hard drive?
(249)	(Choose one.)
a.	newFile()
b.	makeFile()
c.	makeNewFile()
d.	createFile()
e.	createNewFile()
f.	S
ANS:	E Mocally
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	A Harris May
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=165	What results from attempting to compile and run the following code?
(74)	1. public class Conditional {
	2. public static void main(String args[]) {
	3. int $x = 4$ ;
	4. System.out.println("value is " + $((x > 4) ? 99.99 : 9))$ ;
	5. }
	6. }
a.	The output: value is 99.99
b.	The output: value is 9
c.	The output: value is 9.0
d.	A compiler error at line 4
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes

```
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=166
              What results from running the following code?
(73)
              1. public class Xor {
                     public static void main(String args[])
              3.
                     byte b = 10; // 00001010 binary
                     byte c = 15; // 00001111 binary
                     b = (byte)(b \land c);
              6.
                     System.out.println("b contains" + b);
              The output: b contains 10
              The output: b contains 5
              The output: b contains 250
              The output: b contains 245
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
QN=167
              What would be the output from this code fragment?
(150)
              1. int x = 0, y = 4, z = 5;
              2. if (x > 2) {
                      if (y < 5) {
                      System.out.println("message one");
              6.
                      else {
                      System.out.println("message two");
              9. }
              10. else if (z > 5) {
              11.
                     System.out.println("message three");
              12. }
              13. else {
              14.
                      System.out.println("message four");
              15. }
              message one
              message two
              message three
              message four
```

e.		
f.		
ANS:	D	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		<b>A</b> /.
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=168	When a byte is added to a char, what is the type of the result?
(78)	*6'0° × *0°
a.	byte
b.	char
c.	int
d.	short
e.	You can't add a byte to a char.
f.	
ANS:	C Q Q
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=169	When a negative byte is cast to a long, what are the possible values of the
(144)	result? (Choose one.)
a.	Positive
b.	Zero
c.	Negative
d.	All the above
e.	
f.	
ANS:	C
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=170	When a negative long is cast to a byte, what are the possible values of the
(143)	result? (Choose one.)
a.	Positive
b.	Zero
c.	Negative
d.	All the above

e.		
f.		
ANS:	D	
MARK:	0.5	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	No	
CHOICES:		

QN=171	When a short is added to a float, what is the type of the result?
(79)	100 X 100
a.	short
b.	int
c.	float
d.	You can't add a short to a float.
e.	* The series
f.	
ANS:	C O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
MARK: CHAPTER: MIX	CD 28 20 7

	.10 .10
	When comparing java.io.BufferedWriter to java.io.FileWriter, which
(1531)	capability exists as a method in only one of the two? (Choose one.)
a.	closing the stream
b.	flushing the stream
c.	writing to the stream
d.	marking a location in the stream
e.	writing a line separator to the stream
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=173	When does an exception's stack trace get recorded in the exception object?
(165)	(Choose one.)
a.	When the exception is constructed
b.	When the exception is thrown
c.	When the exception is caught
d.	When the exception's printStackTrace() method is called

e.		
f.		
ANS:	A	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

When is it appropriate to pass a cause to an exception's constructor?
(Choose one.)
Always
When the exception is being thrown in response to catching of a different
exception type
When the exception is being thrown from a public method
When the exception is being thrown from a private method
B (C) (C)
1
Yes

QN=175	When is it appropriate to write code that constructs and throws an error?
(166)	(Choose one.)
a.	When a public method's preconditions are violated
b.	When a public method's postconditions are violated
c.	When a nonpublic method's preconditions are violated
d.	When a nonpublic method's postconditions are violated
e.	Never
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=176	When is x & y an int? (Choose one).
(141)	
a.	Always
b.	Sometimes
c.	When neither x nor y is a float, a long, or a double

d.	None of the others
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	
	ated Charlet at

QN=177	When the user attempts to close the frame window, event in
(308)	generated.
a.	window closing
b.	window resize
c.	window move
d.	window close
e.	window closed
f.	76, V 6, V6,
ANS:	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	N 653 198
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=178	When the user selects a menu item, event is generated.
(312)	
a.	Select event
b.	Action event
c.	Item event
d.	None of the others
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=179	When you compile a program written in the Java programming language,
(5694)	the compiler converts the human-readable source file into platform-
	independent code that a Java Virtual Machine can understand. What is this
	platform-independent code called?
a.	bytecode

b.	binary code
c.	machine code
d.	cpu instruction
e.	
f.	<b>△</b> /.
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

Whenever a method does not want to handle exceptions using the try
block, the is used.
throws
throw
throwable
nothrows
10 181 111
A) 65° idy
0.5
() 49 37
Yes
10 July 31 1

_	Which are the correct statements used for getting connection object to
(7267)	connect to SQL Server database?
	String url ="jdbc:odbc:data_source_name"; Connection con =
	DriverManager.getConnection (url, "user", "password");
b.	String url ="odbc:jdbc:data_source_name"; Connection con =
	DriverManager.getConnection (url, "user", "password");
c.	String url ="jdbc:data_source_name:odbc"; Connection con =
	DriverManager.getConnection (url, "user", "password");
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=182 (1879)	Which class and static method can you use to convert an array to a List? (Choose one.)
a.	Arrays.asList
b.	Arrays.toList
c.	Arrays.createList
d.	Arrays.makeList
e.	CII OV
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=183	Which is four-step approach to help you organize your GUI thinking.
(302)	(Choose one.)
a.	Identify needed components.
	Isolate regions of behavior, Sketch the GUI.
	Choose layout managers.
b.	Choose layout managers.
	Identify needed components. Isolate regions of behavior. Sketch the GUI.
Mis	The Halley of the state of the
c.	Identify needed components.
	Choose layout managers. Isolate regions of behavior. Sketch the GUI.
9	O TO
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=184 (4928)	Which is the four steps are used in working with JDBC?
	1)Connect to the database 2)Create a statement and execute the query 3)Look at the result set 4)Close connection

b.	1)Load driver
	2)Create a statement and execute the query
	3)Look at the result set
	4)Close connection
c.	1)Create a statement and execute the query
	2)Load driver
	3)Look at the result set
	4)Close connection
d.	1)Create a statement and execute the query
	2)Create the connection
	3)Look at the result set
	4)Close connection
e.	
f.	o de la companya de l
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	1,000
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	61, 00, 461,

	Which JDBC processing model that requires a JDBC driver that can
(7256)	communicate with the particular data source being accessed?
a.	two-tier
b.	three-tier
c.	one-tier one-tier
d.	four-tier
e.	10.
f.	
ANS:	Å
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=186	Which line of code tells a scanner called sc to use a single digit as a
(229)	delimiter? (Choose one.)
a.	sc.useDelimiter("d");
b.	sc.useDelimiter("\d");
c.	sc.useDelimiter("\\d");
d.	sc.useDelimiter("d+");
e.	sc.useDelimiter("\d+");
f.	sc.useDelimiter("\\d+");
ANS:	С

MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=187	Which Man class properly represents the relationship "Man has the best
(1411)	friend who is a Dog"? (Choose one.)
a.	class Man extends Dog { }
b.	class Man implements Dog { }
c.	class Man { private BestFriend dog; }
d.	class Man { private Dog bestFriend; }
e.	class Man { private Dog <bestfriend> }</bestfriend>
f.	class Man { private BestFriend <dog> }</dog>
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=188	Which methods return an enum constant's name? (Choose two.)
(189)	
a.	getName()
b.	name()
c.	toString()
d.	nameString()
e.	getNameString()
f.	
ANS:	BC
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=189 (114)	Which modifier or modifiers should be used to denote a variable that should not be written out as part of its class's persistent state? (Choose the shortest possible answer.)
a.	private
b.	protected
c.	private protected
d.	transient
e.	volatile
f.	

ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=190	Which of the following are legal argument types for a switch statement?
(162)	(Choose three.)
a.	byte
b.	int
c.	long
d.	float
e.	char
f.	String
ANS:	ABE
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=191	Which of the following are legal enums? (Choose three.)
(177)	16 41/18
a.	enum Animals { LION, TIGER, BEAR }
	enum Animals {
	int age;
	LION, TIGER, BEAR;
_	}
c.	enum Animals {
	LION, TIGER, BEAR;
	int weight;
	}
	enum Animals {
	LION(450), TIGER(450), BEAR;
	int weight; Animals(int w) {
	weight = w;
	]}
	]}
	enum Animals {
	LION(450), TIGER(450), BEAR;
	int weight; Animals() { } Animals(int w) {
	weight = w;
	weight – w,

	}	
	}	
f.		
ANS:	ACE	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		
		of Contract at
ONT 100	XX71 : 1 C.1 C 11 :	10 17

QN=192	Which of the following are legal import statements? (Choose two.)
(57)	
a.	import java.util.Vector;
b.	static import java.util.Vector.*;
c.	import static java.util.Vector.*;
d.	import java.util.Vector static;
e.	
f.	00, 00, 00,
ANS:	AC.
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

	0	
QN=193	Which of the following are legal loop constructions? (Choose one.)	
(149)		
a.	while (int i<7) {	
	i++;	
	System.out.println("i is " + i);	
	}	
b.	int $i = 3$ ;	
	while (i) {	
	System.out.println("i is " + i);	
	}	
c.	int $j = 0$ ;	
	for (int k=0, j+k != 10; j++,k++) { System.out.println("j=" + j + ", k=" + k);	
	}	
d.	int j=0;	
	do {	
	System.out.println("j=" + j++);	
	if (j==3) continue loop;	
	} while (j<10);	
e.		

f.		
ANS:	C	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	<b>A</b> 1.
CHOICES:		

QN=194	Which of the following are legal loop definitions? (Choose one.)
(161)	
a.	while (int $a = 0$ ) { /* whatever */}
b.	while (int a == 0) { $/*$ whatever $*/$ }
c.	do { /* whatever */ } while (int $a = 0$ )
d.	do $\{ /* \text{ whatever } */ \} \text{ while (int } \mathbf{a} == 0)$
e.	for (int a==0; a<100; a++) { /* whatever */ }
f.	None of the above.
ANS:	F M M
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	10, 18, 111,
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=195	Which of the following are legal? (Choose three.)
(159)	209 4
a.	for (int i=0, j=1; i<10; i++, j++)
b.	for (int i=0, j=1;; i++, j++)
c.	for (int i=0, float j=1; ; i++, j++)
d.	for (String s = ""; s.length()<10; s += '!')
e.	while(1)
f.	
ANS:	ABD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=196 (62)	Which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)
a.	double $d = 1.2d$ ;
b.	double $d = 1.2D$ ;
c.	double $d = 1.2d5$ ;
d.	double $d = 1.2D5$ ;
e.	

f.		
ANS:	AB	
MARK:	0.5	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	<b>A</b> 1.
CHOICES:		

QN=197	Which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)
(61)	
a.	int a = abcd;
b.	int b = ABCD;
c.	int c = 0xabcd;
d.	int d = 0XABCD;
e.	int f = 0ABCD;
f.	* A CHO CO.
ANS:	CD
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	100 100
MIX	Yes
CHOICES: 🦰	
9	
. C	
1013	
QN=198	Which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)

QN=198	Which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)
(63)	
a.	char $c = 0x1234$ ;
b.	$char c = \u1234;$
c.	char $c = \ullet u1234';$
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AC
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=199 (223)	Which of the following are legal? (Choose two.)
a.	List <string> theList = new Vector<string>;</string></string>
b.	List <string> theList = new Vector<string>();</string></string>
c.	Vector <string> the Vec = new Vector <string>;</string></string>
d.	Vector <string> the Vec = new Vector <string>();</string></string>
e.	

f.		
ANS:	BD	
MARK:	0.5	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		

QN=200	Which of the following are methods of the java.util.SortedMap interface?
(228)	(Choose three.)
a.	first
b.	last
c.	headMap
d.	tailMap
e.	subMap
f.	X W Child Co.
ANS:	CDE
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	10 100 100
MIX	Yes
CHOICES: 🦰	
9	Me alle
1013	A HALL WAS .
QN=201	Which of the following are methods of the java.util.SortedSet interface?

QN=201	Which of the following are methods of the java.util.SortedSet interface?
(227)	(Choose one.)
a.	first
b.	last
c.	headSet
d.	tailSet
e.	subSet
f.	All the above
ANS:	F
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=202 (250)	Which of the following are true? (Choose one.)
a.	System.out has a println() method.
b.	System.out has a format() method.
c.	System.err has a println() method.
d.	System.err has a format () method.
e.	All the above

f.		
ANS:	E	
MARK:	0.5	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	No	<b>^</b> /.
CHOICES:		

QN=203	Which of the following are true? (Choose one.)
(207)	
a.	The JVM runs until there is only one daemon thread.
b.	The JVM runs until there are no daemon threads.
c.	The JVM runs until there is only one non-daemon thread.
d.	The JVM runs until there are no non-daemon threads.
e.	1 2 2 COL
f.	* Silvering
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
wis o	C His Me Soll
QN=204	Which of the following are true? (Choose three.)

Which of the following are true? (Choose three.)
When an application begins running, there is one daemon thread, whose
job is to execute main().
When an application begins running, there is one non-daemon thread,
whose job is to execute main().
A thread created by a daemon thread is initially also a daemon thread.
A thread created by a non-daemon thread is initially also a non-daemon
thread.
BCD
1
Yes

QN=205 (210)	Which of the following are true? (Choose two.)
	When you declare a method to be synchronized, the method always synchronizes on the lock of the current object.

b.	When you declare a method to be synchronized, you can specify the object
	on whose lock the method should synchronize.
c.	When you declare a block of code inside a method to be synchronized, the
	block always synchronizes on the lock of the current object.
d.	When you declare a block of code inside a method to be synchronized, you
	can specify the object on whose lock the block should synchronize.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AD
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=206	Which of the following are true? (Choose two.)
(185)	
a.	An enum definition should declare that it extends java.lang.Enum.
b.	An enum may be subclassed.
c.	An enum may contain public method definitions.
d.	An enum may contain private data.
e.	
f.	(3)
ANS:	CD
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=207	Which of the following are true? (Choose two.)
(65)	
a.	Primitives are passed by reference.
b.	Primitives are passed by value.
c.	References are passed by reference.
d.	References are passed by value.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	BD
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=208	Which of the following are true? (Choose two.)
(188)	
a.	An anonymous inner class may implement at most one interface.
b.	An anonymous inner class may implement arbitrarily many interfaces.
c.	An anonymous inner class may extend a parent class other than Object.
d.	An anonymous inner class that implements one interface may extend a
	parent class other than Object.
e.	An anonymous inner class that implements several interfaces may extend a
	parent class other than Object.
f.	
ANS:	AC
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=209	Which of the following are valid arguments to the DataInputStream
(253)	constructor? (Choose one.)
a.	File
b	FileReader
c.	FileInputStream
d.	RandomAccessFile
e.	
f.	10 110
ANS:	C C
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=210	Which of the following are valid mode strings for the RandomAccessFile
(252)	constructor? (Choose one.)
a.	"r"
b.	"rw"
c.	"rws"
d.	"rwd"
e.	All the above
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=211	Which of the following calls may be made from a non-static synchronized
(203)	method? (Choose one.)
a.	A call to the same method of the current object.
b.	A call to the same method of a different instance of the current class.
c.	A call to a different synchronized method of the current object.
d.	A call to a static synchronized method of the current class.
e.	All the above
f.	XO A LIG
ANS:	E CO CO
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	C, 2 6, 4
MIX	No S
CHOICES:	

QN=212	Which of the following classes implement java.util.List? (Choose two.)
(226)	
a	java.util.ArrayList
b.	java.util.Hash <mark>M</mark> ap
c.	java.util.TreeSet
d.	java.util.Stack
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AD (N)
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	0
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=213 (1878)	Which of the following classes implements a FIFO Queue? (Choose one.)
a.	HashSet
b.	LinkedList
c.	PriorityQueue
d.	CopyOnWriteArraySet
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=214	Which of the following declarations are illegal? (Choose three.)
(107)	
a.	default String s;
b.	transient int $i = 41$ ;
c.	public final static native int w();
d.	abstract double d;
e.	abstract final double hyperbolicCosine();
f.	
ANS:	ADE
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	G' 2
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=215	Which of the following expressions are legal? (Choose two.)
(68)	
a	int x = 6; x = !x;
b.	int $x = 6$ ; if $(!(x > 3))$ {}
c.	int $x = 6$ ; $x = \sim x$ ;
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	BC (N)
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	0
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=216 (70)	Which of the following expressions are legal? (Choose two.)
a.	String $x = "Hello"$ ; int $y = 9$ ; $x += y$ ;
b.	String $x = $ "Hello"; int $y = 9$ ; if $(x == y)$ {}
c.	String $x = $ "Hello"; int $y = 9$ ; $x = x + y$ ;
d.	String $x = $ "Hello"; int $y = 9$ ; $y = y + x$ ;
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AC
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=217	Which of the following expressions results in a positive value in x?
(69)	(Choose one.)
a.	int $x = -1$ ; $x = x >>> 5$ ;
b.	int $x = -1$ ; $x = x >>> 32$ ;
c.	byte $x = -1$ ; $x = x >>> 5$ ;
d.	int $x = -1$ ; $x = x >> 5$ ;
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	C' 2
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=218	Which of the following interfaces does not allow duplicate objects?
(1874)	(Choose one.)
a	Queue
b.	Set
c.	List
d.	
e.	
f.	
ANS:	B
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	0
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=219	Which of the following is not appropriate situations for assertions?
(155)	(Choose one)
a.	Preconditions of a public method
b.	Postconditions of a public method
c.	Preconditions of a private method
d.	Postconditions of a private method
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=220	Which of the following is NOTa valid comment:
(5695)	
a.	/** comment */
b.	/* comment */
c.	/* comment
d.	// comment
e.	
f.	XVOCV
ANS:	C
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	Cr Cz cerv
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	1100 02 11

QN=221	Which of the following is the most appropriate way to handle invalid
(157)	arguments in a public method?
a	Throw java.lang.InvalidArgumentException.
b.	Throw java.lang.IllegalArgumentException.
c.	Check for argument validity in an assert statement, which throws
360	AssertionError when the arguments are invalid.
d.	Use non-assert code to check for argument validity. If invalid arguments
	are detected, explicitly throw AssertionError.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=222	Which of the following is true? (Choose one.)
(240)	
a.	Readers have methods that can read and return floats and doubles.
b.	Readers have methods that can read and return floats.
c.	Readers have methods that can read and return doubles.
d.	Readers have methods that can read and return ints.
e.	None of the above
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	

MIX No		
CHOICES:		

QN=223	Which of the following is(are) true? (Choose one.)
(184)	
a.	An enum definition may contain the main() method of an application.
b.	You can call an enum's toString() method.
c.	You can call an enum's wait() method.
d.	You can call an enum's notify() method.
e.	All the above
f.	*63° \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
ANS:	E CI
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No No
CHOICES:	cillo reil
	Melle Of the bull bull
ON=224	Which of the following may appear on the left-hand side of an instance of

QN=224	Which of the following may appear on the left-hand side of an instance of
(84)	operator?
a.	A reference
b.	A class
c.	An interface
d.	A variable of primitive type
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	12
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=225	Which of the following may appear on the right-hand side of an instanceof
(85)	operator? (Choose two.)
a.	A reference
b.	A class
c.	An interface
d.	A variable of primitive type
e.	The name of a primitive type
f.	
ANS:	BC
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=226	Which of the following may be declared final? (Choose two.)
(120)	
a.	Classes
b.	Interfaces
c.	Methods
d.	
e.	1810 100
f.	
ANS:	AC
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	W 25 CO.
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=227	Which of the following may be statically imported? (Choose two.)
(58)	
a.	Package names
b.	Static method names
c.	Static field names
d.	Method-local variable names
e.	
f.	
ANS:	BC
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=228 (121)	Which of the following may follow the static keyword? (Choose three.)
a.	Class definitions
b.	Data
c.	Methods
d.	Code blocks enclosed in curly brackets
e.	Variables
f.	
ANS:	BCD
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=229 (137)	Which of the following may legally appear as the new type (between the parentheses) in a cast operation? (Choose one.)
a.	Classes
b.	Interfaces
c.	Arrays of classes
d.	Arrays of interfaces
e.	All of the others
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	2N 25 CO!
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

Which of the following may legally appear as the new type (between the
parentheses) in a cast operation? (Choose one.)
Abstract classes
Final classes
Primitives
All of the above
1
No

QN=231 (202)	Which of the following may not be synchronized? (Choose one.)
a.	Blocks within methods
b.	Static methods
c.	Blocks within static methods
d.	Classes
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=232	Which of the following may override a method whose signature is void
(186)	xyz(float f)? (Choose two.)
a.	void xyz(float f)
b.	public void xyz(float f)
c.	private void xyz(float f)
d.	public int xyz(float f)
e.	private int xyz(float f)
f.	
ANS:	AB
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	110 05 CO!
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=233	Which of the following methods in the Thread class are deprecated?
(199)	(Choose one.)
a.	suspend() and resume()
b.	wait() and notify()
c.	start() and stop()
d.	sleep() and yield()
e.	.c.M.
f.	
ANS:	$A^{y}$
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=234 (81)	Which of the following operations might throw an ArithmeticException? (Choose one.)
a.	>>
b.	>>>
c.	<<
d.	None of these
e.	
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=235	Which of the following operations might throw an Arithmetic Exception?
(82)	(Choose one.)
a.	+
b.	- 2
c.	*
d.	
e.	None of the others
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	100 00 CO
MIX	No X
CHOICES:	

QN=236	Which of the following operators can perform promotion on their
(145)	operands? (Choose three.)
a.	+ () (5)
b.	
C.	++/ 00 11/1/
d.	
e.	~ .0.11
f.	
ANS:	ABE
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=237	Which of the following restrictions apply to anonymous inner classes?
(182)	(Choose one.)
a.	They must be defined inside a code block.
b.	They may only read and write final variables of the enclosing class.
c.	They may only call final methods of the enclosing class.
d.	They may not call the enclosing class' synchronized methods.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	

MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=238	Which of the following should always be caught? (Choose one.)
(164)	
a.	Runtime exceptions
b.	Checked exceptions
c.	Assertion errors
d.	Errors other than assertion errors
e.	*60° × *0°
f.	
ANS:	В
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	110 05 CO!
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=239	Which of the following signatures are valid for the main() method entry
(47)	point of an application? (Choose two.)
a.	public static void main()
b.	public static void main(String arg[])
c.	public void main(String [] arg)
d.	public static void main(String[] args)
e.	public static int main(String [] arg)
f.	
ANS:	BD
MARK:	0.5
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=240	Which of the following statements about the wait() and notify() methods is
(201)	true? (Choose one.)
a.	The wait() and notify() methods can be called outside synchronized code.
b.	The programmer can specify which thread should be notified in a notify() method call.
c.	The thread that calls wait() goes into the monitor's pool of waiting threads.
d.	The thread that calls notify() gives up the lock.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	С
MARK:	1

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

Which of the following statements about threads is true? (Choose one.)
Every thread starts executing with a priority of 5.
Threads inherit their priority from their parent thread.
Threads are guaranteed to run with the priority that you set using the
setPriority() method.
Thread priority is an integer ranging from 1 to 100.
B SS COLL
Yes

QN=242	Which of the following statements are true? (Choose one.)
(125)	
a.	A final class must be instantiated.
b.	A final class may only contain final methods.
c.	A final class may not contain non-final data fields.
d.	A final class may not be extended.
e.	9
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=243	Which of the following statements are true? (Choose one.)
(176)	
a.	Given that Inner is a nonstatic class declared inside a public class Outer and that appropriate constructor forms are defined, an instance of Inner can be constructed like this: new Outer().new Inner()
b.	If an anonymous inner class inside the class Outer is defined to implement the interface ActionListener, it can be constructed like this: new Outer().new ActionListener()
c.	Given that Inner is a nonstatic class declared inside a public class Outer

	and that appropriate constructor forms are defined, an instance of Inner can be constructed in a static method like this: new Inner()
d.	An anonymous class instance that implements the interface MyInterface can be constructed and returned from a method like this:  1. return new MyInterface(int x) {  2.     int x;  3.     public MyInterface(int x) {  4.     this.x = x;  5.     }  6. };
e.	10,0 X 4,00°
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	Mich 1 A Se Colly
MIX CHOICES:	Yes

	-1/1/2
QN=244	Which of the following statements are true? (Choose one.)
(118)	
a.	An abstract class may be instantiated.
b.	An abstract class must contain at least one abstract method.
c.	An abstract class must contain at least one abstract data field.
d.	An abstract class must be overridden.
e.	An abstract class must declare that it implements an interface.
f.	None of the above
ANS:	F
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=245 (232)	Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)
a.	StringBuilder is generally faster than StringBuffer.
b.	StringBuffer is generally faster than StringBuilder.
c.	StringBuilder is threadsafe; StringBuffer is not.
d.	StringBuffer is threadsafe; StringBuilder is not.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	AD
MARK:	1

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

h of the following statements are true?
abstract class may not have any final methods.
inal class may not have any abstract methods.
statement 1
statement 2
statement 1 and 2
.02 44 0 40
10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
* A Chores
0, V, O, Vo.
]

QN=247	Which of the following statements is correct? (Choose one.)
(127)	
	Only primitives are converted automatically; to change the type of an
` ^	object reference, you have to do a cast.
b.	Only object references are converted automatically; to change the type of a
	primitive, you have to do a cast.
c.	Arithmetic promotion of object references requires explicit casting.
d.	Both primitives and object references can be both converted and cast.
e.	Casting of numeric types may require a runtime check.
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=248	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)
(110)	
a.	Transient methods may not be overridden.
b.	Transient methods must be overridden.
c.	Transient classes may not be serialized.
d.	Transient variables must be static.
e.	Transient variables are not serialized.

f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=249	Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)
(132)	
a.	Object references can be converted in assignments but not in method calls.
b.	Object references can be converted in method calls but not in assignments.
c.	Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments,
	but the rules governing these conversions are very different.
d.	Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments,
	and the rules governing these conversions are identical.
e.	Object references can never be converted.
f.	0, 0, 00, 00,
ANS:	D 401 cull
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=250	Which of the statements below are true? (Choose one.)
(233)	40
a.	UTF characters are all 8 bits.
b.	UTF characters are all 16 bits.
c.	UTF characters are all 24 bits.
d.	Unicode characters are all 16 bits.
e.	Bytecode characters are all 16 bits.
f.	
ANS:	D
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=251 (235)	Which of the statements below are true? (Choose one.)
a.	To change the current working directory, call the setWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
	method of the trie class.
b.	To change the current working directory, call the cd() method of the File

	class.
c.	To change the current working directory, call the
	changeWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
d.	None of the above
e.	
f.	
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	2 2
MIX	No
CHOICES:	

QN=252	Which of the statements below are true? (Choose one.)
(234)	
a.	When you construct an instance of File, if you do not use the file-naming
	semantics of the local machine, the constructor will throw an IOException.
b.	When you construct an instance of File, if the corresponding file does not
	exist on the local file system, one will be created.
c.	When an instance of File is garbage collected, the corresponding file on the
	local file system is deleted.
d.	None of the above.
e.	(5)
f.	
ANS:	
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	No
CHOICES:	9

QN=253	Which one line in the following code will not compile?
(128)	1. byte $b = 5$ ;
	2. char $c = '5'$ ;
	3. short $s = 55$ ;
	4. int $i = 555$ ;
	5. float $f = 555.5f$ ;
	6. $b = s$ ;
	7. $i = c;$
	8. if $(f > b)$
	9. $f = i;$
a.	Line 5
b.	Line 2
c.	Line 3
d.	Line 7

e.	Line 9	
f.	Line 6	
ANS:	F	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	
CHOICES:		chi ovi

```
QN=254
              Which one statement is always true about the following application?
(193)
              1. class HiPri extends Thread {
                     HiPri() {
                     setPriority(10);
                     public void run()
                     System.out.println(
                      "Another thread starting up.");
                     while (true) { }
                     public static void main(String args[]) {
              13.
                     HiPri hp1 = new HiPri();
                     HiPri hp2 = new HiPri();
              14.
                     HiPri hp3 = new HiPri();
              16.
                     hp1.start();
              174
                     hp2.start();
              18.
                     hp3.start();
              19.
              When the application is run, thread hp1 will execute; threads hp2 and hp3
a.
              will never get the CPU.
              When the application is run, thread hp1 will execute to completion, thread
b.
              hp2 will execute to completion, then thread hp3 will execute to completion.
              When the application is run, all three threads (hp1, hp2, and hp3) will
              execute concurrently, taking time-sliced turns in the CPU.
              None of the above scenarios can be guaranteed to happen in all cases.
ANS:
              D
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              No
CHOICES:
```

QN=255	Which one statement is true about the following code fragment? (choose 1)
(215)	
	1. import java.lang.Math;
	2. Math myMath = new Math();
	3. System.out.println("cosine of $0.123 = " + myMath.cos(0.123)$ );
a.	Compilation fails at line 2.
b.	Compilation fails at line 3
c.	Compilation succeeds, although the import on line 1 is not necessary.
	During execution, an exception is thrown at line 3
d.	Compilation succeeds. The import on line 1 is necessary. During
	execution, an exception is thrown at line 3
e.	Compilation succeeds and no exception is thrown during execution.
f.	
ANS:	A S
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	182 CO.
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
	CITULE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF
ON=256	Which one statement is true about the following code fragment?

QN=256	Which one statement is true about the following code fragment?
(216)	V III COI
.60	1. String s = "FPT";
1011	2. StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("FPT");
	3. if (s.equals(s1))
	4. $s1 = null;$
	5. if (s1.equals(s))
	6.   s = null;
a.	Compilation fails at line 1 because the String constructor must be called
	explicitly.
b.	Compilation fails at line 3 because s and s1 have different types.
c.	Compilation succeeds. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 3.
d.	Compilation succeeds. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 5.
e.	Compilation succeeds. No exception is thrown during execution.
f.	
ANS:	E
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
d. e. f. ANS: MARK: CHAPTER:	Compilation succeeds. During execution, an exception is thrown at line 5.  Compilation succeeds. No exception is thrown during execution.  E  1

QN=257 Which one statement is true about the following code?
(213)

1. String s1 = "abc" + "def";

	2 Stain 2 22 novy Stain 2(c1):
	2. String s2 = new String(s1);
	3. if $(s1 == s2)$
	4. System.out.println("== succeeded");
	5. if (s1.equals(s2))
	6. System.out.println(".equals() succeeded");
a.	Lines 4 and 6 both execute.
b.	Line 4 executes and line 6 does not.
c.	Line 6 executes and line 4 does not.
d.	Neither line 4 nor line 6 executes.
e.	
f	
ANS:	C 200
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	
	Chi Duchents.
ON-258	Which one statement is true concerning the following code?

QN=258	Which one statement is true concerning the following code?
(192)	which one statement is true concerning the following code:
(192)	Notes Cooks extende this still Western implements Dynamikle (
	1. class Greebo extends java.util. Vector implements Runnable {
0	
*.C	3. public void run(String message) {
10/3	4. System.out.println("in run() method: " + message);
	5.
` ^	6.
	7. }
	8.
<b>4.</b> / 4	9. class GreeboTest {
	10. public static void main(String args[]) {
	12. Greebo g = new Greebo();
	13. Thread $t = \text{new Thread}(g)$ ;
	14. t.start();
	15. }
	16. }
a.	There will be a compiler error, because class Greebo does not correctly
u.	implement the Runnable interface.
b.	There will be a compiler error at line 13, because you cannot pass a
0.	parameter to the constructor of a Thread.
	<b>H</b>
C.	The code will compile correctly but will crash with an exception at line 13.
d.	The code will compile correctly but will crash with an exception at line 14.
e.	The code will compile correctly and will execute without throwing any
	exceptions.
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	2

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

	<b>◇ ◇</b>
QN=259	Which statement is true about the following code fragment? (Choose one.)
(151)	Which statement is true about the following state fragment. (Choose one.)
(131)	1. int $j = 2$ ;
	2. switch (j) {
	3. case 2:
	4. System.out.println("value is two");
	5. case 2 + 1:
	6. System.out.println("value is three");
	7. break;
	8. default:
	9. System.out.println("value is " + j);
	10. break;
	11. }
a.	The code is illegal because of the expression at line 5.
b.	The acceptable types for the variable j, as the argument to the switch()
	construct, could be any of byte, short, int, or long.
c.	The output would be the text value is two.
d.	The output would be the text value is two followed by the text value is
	three.
e.	The output would be the text value is two, followed by the text value is
	three, followed by the text value is 2.
f.	
ANS:	D (C)
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=260	Which statement is true about the following method?
(80)	int selfXor(int i) {
	return i ^ i;
	}
a.	It always returns 0.
b.	It always returns 1.
c.	It always an int where every bit is 1.
d.	The returned value varies depending on the argument.
e.	
f.	
ANS:	A
MARK:	1

CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

```
QN=261
              Which statement is true about this application? (Choose one.)
(111)
              1. class StaticStuff
              2 {
              3.
                     static int x = 10;
                     static \{x += 5;\}
                     public static void main(String args[])
              8.
              9.
                      System.out.println("x
              10.
              11.
              12.
                      static \{x \neq 5; \}
              13. }
              Lines 5 and 12 will not compile because the method names and return
a.
              types are missing.
              Line 12 will not compile because you can only have one static initializer.
              The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 10.
              The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 15.
              The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 3.
ANS:
MARK:
CHAPTER:
MIX
              Yes
CHOICES:
```

```
ON=262
                Which statement is true about this code? (Choose one.)
(112)
                1. class HasStatic
                2. {
                3.
                        private static int x = 100;
                4.
                5.
                        public static void main(String args[])
                6.
                7.
                        HasStatic hs1 = new HasStatic();
                8.
                        hs1.x++;
                9.
                        HasStatic hs2 = new HasStatic();
                10.
                        hs2.x++;
```

- 11. hs1 = new HasStatic();
- 12. hs1.x++;

13. HasStatic.x++;
14. System.out.println(" $x = " + x$ );
15. }
16. }
Line 8 will not compile because it is a static reference to a
variable.
Line 13 will not compile because it is a static reference to a private
variable.
The program compiles and the output is $x = 102$ .
The program compiles and the output is $x = 103$ .
The program compiles and the output is $x = 104$ .
E
Yes

QN=263	Which statements about JDBC are NOT true? (choose 2)
(4929)	
a.	JDBC is a Java API for executing SQL statements.
b.	JDBC provides a standard API for tool/database developers and makes it
	possible to write database applications using a pure Java API.
c.	It consists of a set of classes and interfaces written in the Java
	programming language.
d.	The combination of Java and JDBC lets a programmer write it once and
4/ 4	run it anywhere.
e.	JDBC is a Java database system.
f.	JDBC is a Java API for connecting to any kind of DBMS
ANS:	EF
MARK:	1
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	

QN=264	Which two code fragments correctly create and initialize a static array of
(1423)	int elements? (Choose two.)
a.	static final int[] a = { 100,200 };
b.	static final int[] a; static { a=new int[2]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }
c.	static final int[] a = new int[2] { 100,200 };
d.	static final int[] a; static void init() {a=new int[3];a[0]=100; a[1]=200;}
e.	

f.		
ANS:	AB	
MARK:	1	
CHAPTER:		
MIX	Yes	<b>A</b> /.
CHOICES:		

Which two of the following interfaces are at the top of the hierarchies in
the Java Collections Framework? (Choose two.)
Set
Map
Queue
SortedMap
Collection
List
BE
10, 10, 10,
Yes
C this me soll
You execute the following code in an empty directory. What is the result?

You execute the following code in an empty directory. What is the result?
(Choose one.)
allie
1. File f1 = new File("dirname");
2. File f2 = new File(f1, "filename");
A new directory called dirname is created in the current working directory.
A new directory called dirname is created in the current working directory.
A new file called filename is created in directory dirname.
A new directory called dirname and a new file called filename are created,
both in the current working directory.
A new file called filename is created in the current working directory.
No directory is created, and no file is created.
E
1
Yes

QN=267	You have been given a design document for a veterinary registration system
(171)	for implementation in Java. It states:

	"A pet has an owner, a registration date, and a vaccination-due date. A cat
	is a pet that has a flag indicating if it has been neutered, and a textual
	description of its markings."
	Given that the Pet class has already been defined and you expect the Cat
	class to be used freely throughout the application, how would you make the
	opening declaration of the Cat class, up
	to but not including the first opening brace? Use only these words and
	spaces: boolean, Cat, class, Date, extends, Object, Owner, Pet, private,
	protected, public, String.
	(Choose one.)
a.	protected class Cat extends Owner
b.	public class Cat extends Object
c.	public class Cat extends Pet
d.	private class Cat extends Pet
e.	
f.	W Seco
ANS:	C A CITY AS
MARK:	
CHAPTER:	4 6 W
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	D

QN=268	You have been given a design document for a veterinary registration
(170)	system for implementation in Java. It states:
	"A pet has an owner, a registration date, and a vaccination-due date. A cat
	is a pet that has a flag indicating whether it has been neutered, and a textual
(A)	description of its markings."
	Given that the Pet class has already been defined, which of the following
	fields would be appropriate for inclusion in the Cat class as members?
	(Choose two.)
a.	Pet thePet;
b.	Date registered;
c.	Date vaccinationDue;
d.	Cat theCat;
e.	boolean neutered;
f.	String markings;
ANS:	EF
MARK:	2
CHAPTER:	
MIX	Yes
CHOICES:	